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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 10 and 14.

$1,700 Paid by Langer? U.S.-Made Planes in Raids; Wellesley Grads Find Jobs

The World's Day—November 3, 1941

Washington: Langer Accused of Payment

At a Senate Elections Committee hearing on the fitness of Senator Langer (R) of North Dakota to hold office, a former North Dakota State official testified that the Senator paid about $1,700 to two individuals to obtain influence with the Federal judge before whom the Senator was tried in 1935.

The Navy announced that the Alabama, sixth new battleship to be built under the two-ocean Navy construction program, will be launched Feb. 16, and will be sponsored by Mrs. Lister Hill, wife of the Alabama Senator.

An American Red Cross ship will sail Nov. 20 to Unoccupied France with about $1,000,000 worth of relief aid following the British Government's grant of a navicert to clear the cargo through the blockade. [Page 8.]

By executive order the Coast Guard was placed under the orders of the Secretary of the Navy. [Page 9.]

Executives of seven steel companies met with John L. Lewis and the National Defense Labor Mediation Board to work out a settlement in union shop controversy affecting the "captive" coal mines.

A National Indian Institute within the Interior Department to provide collaboration in Indian study and administration will be formed under an executive order.

Air and Sea: RAF Raids With U. S.-Made Planes

American-made Hudson bombers were used by the RAF to attack European targets extending from Norway to Italy. [Page 7.]

Nazi bombers carried out isolated raids in small numbers on objectives within Britain.

At sea, British shipping losses for October were admitted by Berlin to have been considerably smaller than in the previous month.

New England: Wellesley Girls Find Work

Girls who were graduated from Wellesley in June have found employment opportunities good, some doing defense work, others filling jobs formerly limited to men. [Page 2.]

Soldiers in service prior to Selective Service registration Oct. 16, 1940, must register following discharge, Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith of the Bay State board, announced. [Page 5.]

Boston's suburbs are having municipal elections tomorrow, too. Story of the campaigns in Newton, Somerville, Lynn, Medford, Everett, and Waltham [Pages 2 and 5.]

Occupied Countries: Nazis Reward French Guards

French railway guards were rewarded by German authorities for thwarting a new attempt to blow up tracks in the German-occupied zone, while in Paris a score of persons were killed and 48 injured when a train entering the city was derailed.

Germany ejected 1,573 members of the Czech Union Party, only political organization allowed by the Nazis in the Protectorate, for disloyalty to Germany.

In Europe: New U. S. Mission to Visit London

A seven-man mission will leave the United States for London shortly to sift reports prepared by observers in Britain for the United States State, Navy, and War departments, as part of the Information Organiaztion headed by Col. William J. Donova.

Charge that United States war vessels are sinking Italian submarines in the Mediterranean was made without confirmation by Virginio Gayda, Italian journalist spokesman.

King George II of Greece is planning to visit the United States probably within a few weeks, it was announced in London.

German forces in the Crimea claimed to have pushed on to the capital, Simferopol, 40 miles north of Sevastopol, splitting the Russians into two groups, one heading for Sevastopol to escape by sea, the other driving east toward Kerch. [Page 1.]

Americas: Brazil Gives Extension to U. S. Banks

Brazil gave further evidence of collaboration with the United States by exempting Western Hemisphere banks of deposits from a decree of April 9 that would have ended their independent existence in Brazil by 1946. The new decree, signed by President Vargas, extends indefinitely the time limit for changing American banks over into Brazilian corporations. The 1946 deadline apparently remains for European banks.

National: Windsors Leave New York for Home

New York—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, ending a fortnight's stay in New York City, left by train for Miami, Fla., where they plan to take a plane to Nassau, the Bahamas.

Orient: Wavell and Brooke-Popham Confer

Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, British commander in India, conferred with Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander in Chief of British forces in the Far East, presumably to inspect Malayan defenses in view of the possibility of a British diversion action against Germany in the Middle East. [Page 7.]

Washington assured China officially and categorically that it will not "appease Japan" at China's expense, regardless of the stand taken by Tokyo. [Page 1.]

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Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM FAIR COOLER RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

The World at Your Fireside

On page 6 today: Could You Do Business With the Nazis?

Germany Has 20 Different Kinds of Marks.

Now running in The Christian Science Monitor: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events — which you and your friends should not miss.

Battle of Words For Mayoralty Roars to Close

Tobin and Curley address big lunch-hour crowds from opposite sides of Pemberton Square.

Boston's personality - seared, quadrennial Mayoralty contest neared a tempestuous close this afternoon as the two leading aspirants for the $20,000-a-year-job of Chief Executive of the Hub City addressed a large lunch-hour throng from opposite ends of Pemberton Square.

The chief candidates of the four who are entered—Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and former Mayor James M. Curley—did not meet as they took turns at speaking to several thousand workers from heavily placarded sound trucks beside the Suffolk County Courthouse.

Their remarks, however, met in the thoughts of their audience, many of them city and county employees from near-by offices, as they attacked each other's records as Mayor—Mr. Curley employing his ready wit and Mr. Tobin standing on his youthful dignity.

Curley Assails Reilly

The audience chuckled as Mr. Curley assailed Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, the Tobin campaign manager, for his recent purchase of an extra-long fire ladder, which buckled when it was being tried out.

"Elect me," he cried, "and you won't have any more of these rubber ladders, like Reilley's, which folded up like a pretzel the first time he tried it out!"

The Fire Commissioner leaped to the microphone as the turn of the Tobin forces came.

"May I ask," he said, with indignation, "why Mr. Curley made no reference to the Curley overpass?" (This was a jibe at the Huntington Avenue overpass, built under the Curley regime, which collapsed the day before it was to be dedicated.)

Mechanical Hecklers

As Mr. Tobin moved to the "mike" at the rear of his sound truck, automobiles bearing Curley placards pushed through the outskirts of the crowd, honking continuously like mechanical hecklers.

The Mayor's face flushed as he spoke. He raised his voice to drown out the din of his rival's motor cars.

"Under the Curley administration (1929-33)," he said, "Boston came to the virge of State control. I rescued Boston from that danger (Tobin took office in 1938), and if the City had collapsed, it would have been the poor who would have suffered.

"I have managed your government in a decent and honorable way, and that is the issue in this campaign."

Hard last-minute campaigning in Boston's mayoralty contest began earlier than usual today and prom-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Elections Nov. 4 In 24 N. E. Cities

More than 800,000 citizens will go to the polls tomorrow in New England to vote in important municipal elections.

Voters in Boston and 16 other Massachusetts cities will elect officials to guide their communities through the next few critical years. In three Connecticut and four New Hampshire cities, similar decisions will be made.

Full reports of election results will be published Wednesday in The Christian Science Monitor.

All candidates are stressing the importance of exercising the right to vote. Be sure you go to the polls!

Accidental Fires Menace Defense Work

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

American industry is being called upon to curb a foe of defense production more formidable than sabotage or the threat of air raids.

It is being urged to take swift, effective action against a foe that already has interrupted the flow of arms and war materials to such an extent as to be classed with strikes as a national danger.

The foe is accidental fire.

While many persons think that big fires either don't happen any more, or that not much can be done about them, if they do occur, experts who have studied the situation say both of these views are incorrect.

In an office overlooking the narrow streets of old Boston is the headquarters for the National Fire Protection Association—a non-profit, educational and research organization with about 6,000 members among fire chiefs, insurance companies, and industries.

Graver Danger

The officers of this Association term accidental fire a graver danger to America's expanding defense industries than sabotage or air raids.

Horatio Bond, Chief Engineer of the organization, says that of 34 major fires, causing damage of $250,000 or more, each, throughout the Nation, between Jan. 1 and Oct. 1, not one was the result of sabotage.

Already alert to this danger, management has erected fences and hired policemen to keep out saboteurs. But, according to the experts at the N. F. P. A. office, management has not so successfully kept out carelessness.

"Big fires," they say, bluntly, "are not necessary. They cannot happen unless someone slips up."

The quotation is from a special message to every fire department in the country sent out by the National Fire Protection Association in June and republished in the Volunteer Fireman, a publication of the N. F. P. A., in July.

Similar appeals are being made

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

U. S. Warns Finns to Quit War, Bans Appeasement in Far East; Soviet Crisis on Three Fronts

Japanese attack upon U. S. held doubtful —Strict embargo hits Nippon's resources.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 — The United States has categorically and officially assured the Chinese Government that it will not "appease" Japan at China's expense regardless of threats or action on the part of Tokyo, it is learned.

Furthermore, there is strong doubt here that Japan is prepared to attack the United States even if relations between Germany and this country reach the point of war, despite Japan's adherence to the tri-partite pact. It is felt that the international situation, particularly the outcome of the Russo-German struggle, is still so unsettled that the Japanese will continue to sit tight for the time being.

At the same time, there has been no relaxation in the truly severe embargo which the United States, the British Empire, and the Netherlands East Indies are maintaining against Japan. This situation is believed to have both worried and bewildered Japanese leaders who are reported as feeling that they cannot long defer a solution to Japan's internal and external difficulties.

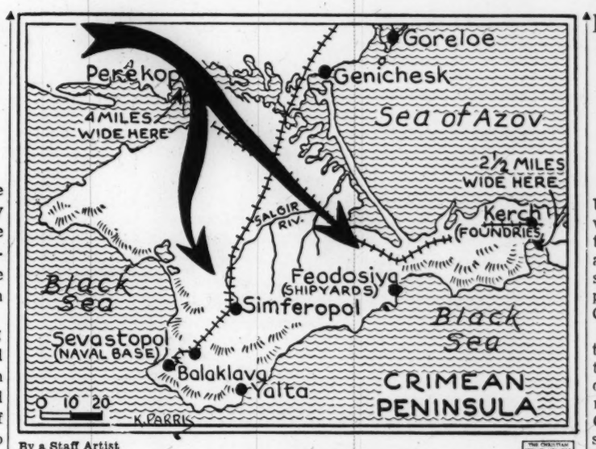
Anti-U. S. Campaign

The Japanese press declared today, as part of a violent campaign against the United States, that Tokyo would shortly issue a "most important" declaration on American-Japanese relations and that the international situation is so serious that Japan cannot "afford uselessly to wait" for it to change.

Meanwhile, the conviction is growing in Washington that the American position in the Far East is increasingly favorable. The refusal of Japan to commit itself to any line of action following the very clear charge from Berlin that the United States had attacked Germany first is thought to indicate that Tokyo has no great relish to pull German chestnuts out of the American fire. This interpretation stands even though Berlin itself has not evoked the tri-partite pact.

It is held that the United States has gained much valuable time during the past two months through continuing American-Japanese "talks." Acting in the belief that time is with this country in view of current efforts to boost military and naval production and that time is equally against Japan because of the economic embargo,

Continued on Page 19, Column 1



By a Staff Artist

Campaign in the Crimea

Black arrows show two-way direction of the German advance in the Crimea, one driving toward Sevastopol and the other toward Kerch.

Nazis Claim Army Wedge Splits Russians in Crimea

By the Associated Press

Monday, Nov. 3

Russian dispatches today conceded that the operations at the front had reached a critical stage, with the Germans pressing on in the Crimea, in the Donets Basin, and in the Moscow sector.

In the Crimea, the German High Command stated that the Red Army forces had been split into two groups, one trying to escape by sea via Sevastopol and the other fleeing through Kerch on the east coast. The Germans claimed to have reached Simferopol, Crimean Capital, but other reports mentioned the Russians as still fighting north of that point. The Germans also claimed to have destroyed 10 merchant ships waiting to evacuate troops.

Further German advance in the Donets Basin sector was indicated by a German High Command report of the capture of Kursk, a large industrial center 125 miles north of Kharkov.

In the Moscow sector, the Russians stated that the Germans had launched massed attacks against Tula in a determined effort to take that key point south of the Capital, although the Russians claimed to have retaken the northern section of the city of Kalinin.

Even in the far north, Russian forces were being hard pressed, a Reuters dispatch from Stockholm stating that Finnish troops were only 14 miles from Murmansk.

British Action Suggested

Pressed on all sides, the Russian Government, according to London dispatches, has "suggested" to Great Britain that the British Government might "with advantage" declare war on Hungary, Rumania, and Finland. Britain, it was said, had not reached a decision on the suggestion, and added that "naturally the United States is being kept informed on the subject."

A special German communiqué pictured the Russian retreat in the Crimea as taking on the aspects of a rout, and declared the advancing German armies captured 53,175 prisoners, 230 tanks, 218 cannon, several armored trains, and vast quantities of other war material.

More than 13,000 land mines, laid by the Russians in an attempt to impede the German push, have been removed, the High Command declared.

It said the Russians had massed transports at Sevastopol, big naval base on the southwest coast of the Crimea, and at Kerch, on the east coast in an attempt to save the remnants of their shattered forces, but declared that German dive bombers were keeping both ports under continuous bombardment.

Reports reaching London from the Crimea said German troops had reached Bakhchisarai, in the hills only 20 miles ~~north~~ of Sevastopol, but observers declared the Red Army was yielding ground to gain time for reorganization and expected a staunch defense of the naval base.

Sevastopol Is Goal

This gave substance to the German assertion that Simferopol already was in their hands and that Nazi forces swiftly were closing toward Sevastopol, obviously their chief goal.

On the third most active front, before Rostov on Don, gateway to the Caucasus, and elsewhere in the vast battle zone, the Russians apparently were getting their first breathing spell in four weeks. Presumably because severe weather was hampering offensive operations.

Obesrvers were not drawing much optimism from the weather, nevertheless. They were apprehensive lest the seas of mud left by recent snows and rain be hardened by colder weather coming and give the German mobile armored forces the solid footing they need.

Meanwhile the Red Army, according to dispatches from Kuibyshev, has increased its pressure to drive the Germans from the suburbs of Kalinin, focal point of the Nazi thrust to encircle Moscow from the north.

Dispatches said the Germans were straining every nerve to break into Tula, 100 miles south of Moscow, where another encirclement arm is probing eastward.

But they were meeting with a fierce blanket of Soviet artillery fire and tank-led counterattacks

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Hull says failure of Finland to accept peace may forfeit U. S. friendship.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 — The United States Government has warned Finland that it must accept the Soviet Union's offer for a separate peace or forfeit the friendship of the United States in the postwar peace, Secretary of State Cordell Hull revealed today.

Warning the Finnish Government that continued military operations threatened not only the security of all free nations but also directly menaced the United States, this Government said that the conspicuously warm relations between America and Finland were threatened by the latter's current policy.

The Secretary's statement, given in answer to a press conference question, is seen here as a virtual ultimatum to Finland and carrying the warning that the United States will not be disposed to fight Finland's diplomatic battles after the war is over unless the Finnish Government complies with this request.

Thwarts U. S. Policy

The United States believes that Finland's persistence in fighting at Germany's side seriously thwarts this country's policy of aiding those Nations which are resisting the threat of Hitler domination, Mr. Hull said.

He also declared that not only does present Finnish action bring the war closer to the United States but that it will lead to the complete subjugation of Finland to the whims of Hitler since it brings that country more and more under Nazi dictation.

The United States Government was apprised on Aug. 18 that the Soviet Union was prepared to discuss a Finno-Russian peace on the basis of territorial compensation to Finland, the Secretary disclosed. He added, however, that Finnish officials both her and in Helsinki had not shown any desire to investigate the possibility of such peace negotiations.

The American statement said that, although this country realized that iFnland might find it difficult to make peace with the Soviet Union due to German pressure, this could not alter the fact that recent Finnish policy must either have the support of the Finnish people or it must be due to a Government which no longer truly represents them. In any event, it entails a serious threat to the security and independence of all anti-Nazi countries of the world, including the United States, the statement said.

Particular significance is read into that portion of the statement in which the Secretary declared that, because American-Finnish relations have heretofore been warm and cordial, this country had refused to draw any final conclusion from present Finnish policy in the hope that similar relations can be maintained in the future.

This is taken as a scarcely veiled warning that if Finnish policy does not change this Government will take a different attitude toward Finland, perhaps classing it with such countries as Italy, Hungary and Bulgaria which have voluntarily aided the course of German aggression.

Withdrawal Asked

Indeed, the Secretary disclosed that only recently the United States had informed the Finnish Government and the Finnish Minister in Washington that if Finland desired to maintain American friendship now and later, satisfactory evidence must be forthcoming that it is the intention of the Finnish Government to discontinue promptly military operations against Soviet territory and that, to that end, Finnish troops be promptly withdrawn.

In addition, he said, that this country was still awaiting a Finnish reply to the information which the United States had given it regarding the possibility of a peaceful settlement of outstanding Finnish-Soviet difficulties.

The finality of the statement's language is seen as an indication of how gravely the United States Government views the present hostilities in Russia. It is seen as further proof of this country's determination to aid Soviet resistance and therefore as a major aid to Soviet morale.

At the same time, the statement was a particularly hard one for the Administration to make in view of the strong friendship and admiration which most Americans have felt and continue to feel for the Finnish people. It is also expected that the statement will be subject to bitter attack upon the part of both American isolationists and the more unyielding American opponents of Communism.

U. S. sticks to its guns in Atlantic: Page 19.

U. S. Strikes: Where Is Justification?

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

America Prepares
Fourth of Six Articles

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—"The interruption of work by strikes or slowdowns is the greatest help the aggressors can get in these days when material on the battlefield is everything."

With this warning, the Office of Production Management touched upon what is probably the most controversial aspect of the Nation's defense production program—the question of strikes in defense industries.

The statement was an acknowledgement that, despite a subsequent report that "only five" of the 22 defense strikes in progress were "significantly" affecting the defense program, the OPM was still frankly worried over the attitude of labor and management and the possible effects upon public opinion.

That the public has strong opinions on the subject has been shown by recent Gallup Polls in which those polled indicated a belief that the major bar to greater defense production is strikes in defense plants. The statements of Senators and Representatives both on and off the floor of Congress indicate that they, too, believe the same thing.

Other Problems, Too

It is widely recognized, however, that the question of strikes, slowdowns, jurisdictional rows and the continuing split between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor, is not the only aspect of the situation hampering defense.

There are also the problem of racial discrimination within certain unions and industries and the charge that in various industries and plants wage increases have not kept pace with the rise in profits. It is held in others the management is insisting upon reaping excessive profits.

The basic relation of labor to the defense effort will not be solved until these two problems are honestly and fundamentally met, it is felt here.

It is easy enough to obtain categorical statements on what is right and what is wrong with American labor in the present situation by going to the spokesmen for labor or industry. It is not so easy, however, to obtain an objective analysis of the situation. Either the facts of the situation are not available or those with an ability to analyze them correctly have "an ax to grind" or a position to defend.

Thus, we find Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics and adviser to the President on economic affairs, telling Congress that labor conditions are "definitely improving."

Disturbing Evidence

On the other hand, we read of a current strike at a plant turning out warplanes for the United States and Great Britain, of another at a shipyard engaged in repairing dam-

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

The Marines—'The Situation Is Well in Hand'

International

Ready to Fight Their Country's Battles

These earnest young men are members of the graduating class of the Marine Officers School at Quantico, Va., shown with raised hands as they took the oath during ceremonies at the Post Theater. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, who addressed the young officers, told them, "We are in this fight to the finish."

Elections Tomorrow in Several Boston Suburbs Face Considerable Apathy

Plans Laid for Collecting New Age Tax on Meals

Preparations are already under way to put Massachusetts' new five per cent old age assistance tax on meals of $1 or more into effect by midnight Dec. 31, Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxations, announced today.

The new tax was passed in the last minute of the State Legislature's 1941 session to assist in paying for increased old age assistance benefits.

Every person selling food in any way will be license, Commissioner Long said.

"The names of those who have the right to sell food are now being obtained and within a few days they will receive a letter with a blank form on which they may apply for a license," the Commissioner said. "This license will cost $1 but will be good forever."

New Year's Eve celebrators will be the first to feel the new meal tax. They will receive a meal check bearing the words "Massachusetts Old Age Tax 5 Per Cent.

In addition menus must carry the same wording, according to the Commissioner. The tax will be collected on each check totaling $1 or more. Diners who ask for separate checks who have eaten meals costing less than $1 and totaling more than $1 will not be taxed although the tax would be imposed if both meals were placed on one check.

Waiters and waitresses, in addition to the taxpayers, will be the chief victims of the new tax, restaurant-dining experts pointed out today. They expected that the waiters and waitresses will find the tax deducted from their tips in this manner: the diner who pays a $1 check now will probably leave 15 or 20 cents for the waiter. After the tax becomes effectnve the total bill will be $1.05 and the diner, experts hold, will probably cut his tip to allow for the added tax, thus leaving the waiter 10 or 15 cents in place of 15 or 20.

Union Window Cleaners Out For Wage Rise

Windows in many of Boston's office buildings went unwashed today as the strike of the Window Cleaners' Union got into its stride.

Twenty-two union cleaning companies with 150 washers make up the employers principally concerned.

"The men have been getting a minimum of 73 cents an hour," said John Costa, business agent of the union, which belongs to the American Federation of Labor, today. "Some with the highest skill have been getting more, up to $44 a week.

"We asked $40 a week as a minimum which is about 90 cents an hour, and a week of 44 hours. As the previous work week was 45 hours, this would mean a reduction of one hour.

"The increase asked would amount to an advance of 23 or 24 per cent. The cost of living is one of the big reasons.

"The contractors offered an increase of 4 cents an hour now and 3 cents additional March 1. The union rejected this.

"The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration then proposed a raise of 5 cents on Dec. 1 and 2 cents more on Feb. 1. As this was practically the same as the employers offered, it also did not go through.

"The Board made a recommendation to the union to continue negotiations, and that also was rejected.

"The last strike of the window cleaners," Mr. Costa added, "came four years ago. At that time they obtained a 10 per cent raise, and two years ago they got 10 per cent."

At the office of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration it was reported that the Board had asked the window cleaners to continue negotiations for 30 days and also to go to arbitration. Both propositions were declined.

In addition to the Board's offer of 5 cents in December and 2 cents more in February, the Board recommended that when the cost of living went up 10 per cent, the wage question could be reopened.

By a Staff Photographer

Twentieth Century Group's Gathering

Left—Prof. Isaac Joslin Cox, President of the Pan-American Council, Chicago, who outlined the background and purpose of American solidarity at the Twentieth Century Association on Saturday. Right—Frank H. Noyes, President of the Association, who presides at the regular Saturday luncheon discussions.

Wellesley '41 Does Bit For Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 3—A recent survey made of positions now held by members of the Class of 1941 of Wellesley College shows the effect of national defense on women's work. Miss Ruth Horghton, Director of the Wellesley College Placement Bureau, states that in addition to taking jobs vacated by men, women are working in companies formerly limited to men.

Eight recent Wellesley graduates have places once held only by men in insurance offices. Two members of last year's class are training to be air-line hostesses. Three graduates are students in medical school. By receiving a high score in the Civil Service examination, one Wellesley graduate has a position in Washington under the Office of Production Management. Due to a shortage of research workers, all physics and chemistry majors quickly found positions normally only open to men.

Because of the lack of nurses, pre-nursing courses connected with the Red Cross are offered by the Government to encourage liberal arts college graduates to enter this branch of work.

In comparison with the 12 per cent of the Class of 1939 unemployed on Nov. 1, 1939, only 10 per cent of the Class of 1941 are now unemployed.

Six Mayors Up for Re-election; High Tax Issue in Somerville

Six suburban Boston communities tomorrow select public servants in an off-year election that with difficulty is combating for public interest with a war, national defense, and more jobs than there have been for years.

In Everett, Lynn, Medford, Newton, Somerville, and Waltham, a lighter-than-usual vote is expected as the people get their chance to approve or disapprove the record of present Chief Executives and their subordinates. In all six cities Mayors are running for re-election. The range of interest in the contests runs from the quiet, dignified pace of Newton's campaign to a brisk, but still quiet, contest, in Somerville.

At the door of rapidly disappearing unemployment rolls is placed most of the blame for public apathy. Voters without jobs and nothing more to engage their attention have more free time in which to absorb the finer points of a political campaign and election, one candidate pointed out.

Fair Turnout in Somerville

International affairs and booming industry to the contrary, Somerville's candidates for Mayor, incumbent John M. Lynch and Dr. G. Edward Bradley, expect a fair proportion of the electorate to visit the polls tomorrow. At least 35,000 of the City's 50,000 voters will cast a ballot, it is estimated.

Mayor Lynch is running for his third two-year term. Six years an alderman and the only man to serve twice as President of the Board, the Mayor has pointed to lower taxes as one of the reasons why he should be returned to office. The Mayor's supporters have pointed out that Somerville taxes have received their largest reduction since 1900, and for the first time in years went below $40 a $1,000 in 1941. The 1941 tax rate was $39.90.

Mayor Lynch's reduction in taxes is overbalanced by a funded debt that has increased more than $500,000 in the Mayor's four years in office, Dr. Bradley's camp claims. Extravagant administration in the City offices under Mayor Lynch has been the chief plank of the Bradley platform. Dr. Bradley, an optometrist, State Representative four years and alderman in his home City and member of the school committee, has never been defeated in a political campaign.

Childs Running in Newton

In Newton, there are 29 offices open and only 36 candidates. This seems to be the chief attraction of the Newton election. Another is that the candidates for Mayor are both former Mayors. Currently in office, Paul M. Goddard is running for re-election. Opposing him is Newton's ten-term Mayor, Edwin O. Childs.

Mayor Goddard, former alderman and State Representative, lays claim to reducing tax rates $2.20 in two years. Other supporting facts: Reduction by $500,000 in City debt; establishing a two-platoon system for the fire department; a new zoning law.

Former Mayor Childs is also campaigning on his record. Challenging his opponent's claim to tax reduction, he points to the fact that in 15 of the 20 years he held office the tax rate was below $28, in two years it was $28, and in three years only did it go above that figure.

The remaining contests in Newton are for alderman-at-large and ward alderman. The school committee is unopposed.

Waltham is one of the cities which has been quiet. There are, however, 28 candidates contesting for 15 public offices.

Opposing Mayor Arthur A. Hansen, seeking re-election, is Louis B. Connors, State Senator and President of the City Council. Mayor Hansen has served two terms. Tax abatements by the administration are an issue.

Efforts of six candidates to obtain three seats on the school committee are also attracting attention. Eight candidates are seeking election to four posts as councilors-at-large. In wards three and seven Democratic strongholds, there are no contests. In Ward six, where Republicans have control, two of that party are the only candidates.

Housing Issue in Lynn

Defence housing is an issue in the Lynn election. Lynn's Chamber of Labor injected the issue, censuring five councilors for voting against a survey. Local 201, United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, has given its strong support to several candidates to add to the interest in the Shoe City.

Mayor Albert Cole is opposed by William E. Sexton, fireman, World War veteran, and several times candidate for Mayor. Associated with the fire department for 22 years, Mr. Sexton has accused the Mayor of failure to reduce taxes to any appreciable extent and of failure to clean up the City of lottery rackets.

Mayor Cole, former State Senator, points to a tax rate reduced by 80 cents, and to various civic improvements.

Additional interest revolves around the unusual primary showing recently, in which opponents topped the vote for incumbents in at least three instances.

In Everett, the voters will decide not only who is to hold office for the next two years, but also whether their City Auditor's Office should be placed under Civil Service. In the event they answer "yes" they must also answer whether Arthur H. MacKinnon, City Auditor, should be continued in office.

Everett-Medford Factors

Mayor Frank E. Lewis is seeking his fourth term as Mayor. He is opposed by Ralph E. Hughes, alderman and engineering advisor. A graduate of the University of Mississippi, Alderman Hughes also attended the University of Chicago and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has attacked Mayor Lewis on the ground that the City's $35.40 tax rate is too high.

Mayor Lewis is an executive in a municipal bonding house in Boston. A former alderman and councilor, he has been in the City Government for 10 years.

The third-term issue crops up in Medford where Mayor John C. Carr is seeking a third term. His opponent is Walter E. Lawrence, Republican, a civil engineer of the Metropolitan District Commission. Mr. Lawrence has spent six years on the Board of Alderman, is in his third year in the Legislature and promises a $2 reduction in taxes.

Mayor Carr supports his claims to re-election on lowered real estate valuations, new industries, an efficient and economical defense organization. The Mayor was Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in the last State election, proving himself in that campaign a strong vote-gatherer.

In addition to the mayoralty contest, there are partisan campaigns for four aldermen-at-large and seven ward aldermen.

Candidates Deny Charges As Mayoralty Vote Nears

Continued from Page 1

ised to continue into the wee hours tomorrow morning shortly before the balloting begins.

Aspirants bombarded voters with denials of each other's charges, lengthy recitations of accomplishments, and new endorsements by prominent people in a series of final-hour rallies, radio speeches and advertisements. Three candidates—Mayor Tobin Mr. Curley, and School Committeeman Joseph Lee—were hurling new accusations at each other while the fourth contestant, former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, was campaigning quietly.

Mayor Tobin warned that "every time Curley has held public office it has taken years and years of tireless effort by his successors to keep the Ship of State from sinking." Turning to Candidate Lee, the Mayor declared "his only contribution to this contest has been a revival of the most scurrilous type of advertising this City has witnessed in 25 years."

The Tobin drive gathered new momentum as School Committeemen Clement A. Norton and Joseph C. White prepared to make campaign appeals on the radio tonight, and the Central Labor Union set forth its indorsement of Mr. Tobin as a "friend of labor." Former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller wrote to Mr. Tobin saying: "You have given the City a clean, honest, capable administration of its affairs in marked contrast with the corrupt, crooked, dishonest betrayal of the interests of the rank and file of people that has taken place in the past." Andrew J. Peters, Jr., son of the former Mayor, issued a statement saying that he has "no doubt my father would support the candidacy of Mayor Tobin as he was a firm believer in clean and honest government."

The Ward 4 Republican League, the so-called Innes organization which was a pillar of strength for former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols in the 1937 contest, switched its support to Mayor Tobin, giving him an almost unbroken Republican front in the Back Bay wards.

Former Mayor James M. Curley predicted a smashing victory for himself, declared that "experience is needed in the four years ahead," and published a long list of his accomplishments at City Hall. His headquarters issued a lengthy release charging that agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation "are at this moment checking on the operations of prominent persons affiliated with the Tobin administration who are suspected of being involved in graft in connection with Federal housing projects."

"Certain Tobin contractors and dealers in building materials who are under investigation," Mr. Curley's statement continued, "have already confessed to the F. B. I. agents concerning those who are involved in this Federal 'graft' scheme."

Assertion that the F. B. I. is investigating the housing situation was denied by an authoritative source. The F. B. I. knows nothing whatever about any such investigation, it was stated. The F. B. I., indeed, has no authority to make ordinary investigations in Federal housing cases, since the Housing Administration has its own investigating unit.

12 Chinese Jump Ship in Boston

Twelve Chinese members of the crew of the British freighter Orfor, which is discharging a cargo of chalk at East Boston, deserted during the night and Boston police are making an extensive search for them throughout the City.

Of the total crew of 55, some 23 are Chinese, and only about six were found to have papers in the proper order upon arrival. They were allowed shore leave. The others were ordered detained on the ship. This precaution is to guard against malafide seamen landing in the United States without the formalities of complying with immigration laws.

Four guards were posted by the agents of the ship to prevent desertions, two of them at the gangplank and two aboard ship. The escape during the night is believed to be the result of the men jumping over the side to the wharf.

Immigration officials are making a detailed check of the crew list, and the $1,000 fine for each malafide seaman escaping from a ship will be assessed for all who are found to be in that class.

Voting Hours Given For Bay State Cities

Hours for the opening and the closing of the polls in the 17 Massachusetts cities holding elections tomorrow are:

	Open A. M.	Close P. M.
Boston	8	8
Cambridge	8	8
Everett	8	8
Fitchburg	7	7
Gardner	8	7
Leominster	6	6
Lowell	10	8
Lynn	8	8
Marlboro	8	8
Medford	6:30	8
Newton	7	8
Pittsfield	6	6
Somerville	7	8
Springfield	8	8
Waltham	7	8
Westfield	7	7
Worcester	7	7

Christian-Jews In Joint Plans

A unique interfaith gathering of Christians and Jews will take place at Congregation Beth Israel, Columbia Street, Cambridge, on Armistice Day night, Nov. 11.

The Brotherhood of the Congregation will be host to the men's group of the Prospect Congregational Church and St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, a Negro church, both of Cambridge.

The guest speaker at the program, which promises to serve as an expression of religious tolerance and community good will, will be the Rev. Dr. Walton E. Cole, Minister of the Second Church, Boston. His subject will be, "One Nation Invisible."

After the program, Rabbi Gordon will take the guests on an inspection tour through the synagogue and explain to them the symbolism of Jewish worship.

Commutation Plea Filed for Woodward

A petition for commutation of the death sentence imposed on Raymond L. Woodward, Jr., 16-year-old slayer of a Reading school girl, has been filed with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall by the boy's counsel, the Governor's office announced today.

The Governor immediately referred the petition to Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction, the parole board, and District Attorney Robert F. Bradford of Middlesex County. Written reports by these three must be filed with the Governor before Nov. 22. The youth was sentenced to be executed during the week of Jan. 25, 1942, following a surprise plea of guilty in the first degree.

WPA Pay Raises In Effect Today

Pay increases totalling more than $1,000,000 a year for 23,000 Work Projects Administration workers in Massachusetts went into effect today throughout the State, Denis W. Delaney, State Administrator, announced.

Averaging $5 a month more for workers not engaged in national defense activity or not receiving more than $90 a month, the wage raise was ordered by Washington in order that WPA workers may better cope with the increased cost of living.

Judge Postpones Hearing On Patriarca Charges

Judge James C. Donnelly of Worcester Superior Court today postponed until Nov. 6 a hearing on five motions to dismiss charges against Raymond L. S. Patriarca, Providence R. I., gunman.

Student Poll Backs War by 23.5 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 3—Immediate declaration of war on Nazi Germany would be the "best course for the United States in the present crisis," 23.5 per cent of 5,548 students in seven eastern colleges voted in a recent poll, it was announced today by the Wesleyan Argus.

The Wesleyan student newspaper mailed questionnaires to students at Williams, Trinity, Rhode Island State, Springfield, Connecticut, and the New Jersey College for Women as well as to all undergraduates at Wesleyan College, seeking their views on current world affairs.

Asked to indicate the result of a Hitler victory over Great Britani, 51.5 per cent of the students said it would "render impossible the survival of our system of political democracy and economic capitalism, even without the threat of actual external aggression."

In addition, 17.5 per cent said such a victory would be so dangerous as to "make life extremely difficult in its present ways," and 10.5 per cent said it would mean "out-and-out Nazi military conquest of the Western Hemisphere."

Only 5 per cent declared a German victory would "mean very little" to America, and 15.5 per cent said although it would threaten "our way of life," the threat would be "much smaller than the possible loss of internal democracy" accompanying a war declaration.

The students voted overwhelmingly in favor of American participation in the peace. Assuming a democratic victory, they were asked how best a "peaceful and fruitful existence" could be assured for the United States. A total of 86.5 replied that the United States either join or take an active part in the postwar system of world organization, which 72.5 per cent said should be a League of Nations with police power.

Turning to the question of strikes in defense industries, 42 per cent of the students asked prohibitory legislation, envisaging the use of force if necessary. Thirty-eight per cent would empower the President to take over plants in which such strikes occur. Ten per cent feel that "things should be left as they stand," while 9 per cent would remove all governmental "interference" with the settlement of defense strikes.

Asked the best course for America to follow in the crisis, these answers were given:

23.5 per cent—declare war immediately on Germany.

26 per cent—expand the lend-lease program and extend unlimited credit to nations fighting the Nazi Government.

17.5 per cent—revise neutrality laws to allow United States ships in combat zones.

24.5 per cent—continue the present program.

8.5 per cent—restrict shipments to Britain and abandon the Navy patrol.

N. E. Shoe Workers Get Raise in Pay

Some 38,000 shoe workers in New England got a raise today through an advance to 40 cents an hour under the Federal wage-hour act, it was estimated by the wage-hour administration.

The total to benefit from the boost was figured at 100,000, the balance of them in middle west (St. Louis area), middle Atlantic States and south.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the church edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Florence Middaugh, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Concord, Massachusetts, in Veterans Building, Walden Street, 8 p. m.

Rodeo for the benefit of the British War Relief Society. Featured performer in tonight's benefit will be Gene Autry. At the Boston Garden, 8:30. Admission, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20.

Tuesday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "French Rooms" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Christian Science Lecture In Mother Church Tonight

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, this evening at 7:45, to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "The Practical Idealism of Christian Science."

The lecturer, Lucia C. Coulson of London, England, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Accidental Fires Menace Defense Work

Continued from Page 1

to industry by the Association through its publications and its annual conventions.

Slightly Increased

Yet big fires have slightly increased in number. With more factories operating and more employees working in an all-out effort to win the battle of production against the Axis, newspapers record an increasing number of major fires.

Up to today there have been 37 fires involving more than $250,000 damage this year, the N. F. P. A. reports. Up to this time a year ago there were only 33 such conflagrations in the country.

Records kept by the National Board of Fire Underwriters show an even greater increase in total fire losses in recent months, overcoming a slight improvement that had been noted early in the year. The latest figures:

August
1940—$20,722,100.
1941—$24,122,000

September
1940—$21,198,000.
1941—$24,688,000.

It is expected that October will show a still further increase over the previous year, because of a $13,000,000 fire at the Firestone rubber plant in Fall River, Mass., on Oct. 12. While the possibility of sabotage has not yet been ruled out in this fire, the N. F. P. A. would be greatly surprised if this proved to be the cause.

Prevention Possible

Can such fires be prevented? The National Fire Protection Association says they can. But it adds that precautions, to be effective, include more than merely hanging a fire extinguisher here and a water bucket there. Co-operation of industry and local fire departments in a well-planned program is essential.

A typical appeal by the N. F. P. A. is the following statement by Robert S. Moulton, Technical Secretary, in the July number of the Association's Quarterly:

"All of the problems of normal peacetime fire protection are intensified in the present emergency. Maintenance of continuity of production is the major objective.

"In many critical industries the monetary loss due to fire may be of minor importance compared with the interruption to production which any major fire entails, particularly at the present time when the replacement of machinery, materials and equipment may involve long delays."

One of the factors tending to produce apathy among plant executives, according to Mr. Bond, is the orthodox management attitude toward insurance.

Insurance Issue

"Management knows the property is insured," explained Mr. Bond, "and, therefore, many executives think that if they increase the safety of their plant, it is merely a favor to the insurance companies.

"They do not realize, in such cases, that insurance will meet only the financial loss to the concern—not the need for haste in national production."

Insurance, he pointed out, can replace merely a burned factory—not the time lost in rebuilding it.

Insurance, he went on, can cover merely the monetary value of strategic raw materials, such as rubber. When the Fall River fire wiped out 15,000 tons of crude rubber overnight—one-tenth of the Nation's reserve supply—the insurance companies could produce only its value in dollars. They could not replace the rubber.

Serious as Strikes

Are fires as serious a threat to uninterrupted production as strikes? The N. F. P. A. think they come pretty close to it.

Strikes close factories, shut down machines, make workers idle. Fires do all these things, and more. They not only force suspension of work, but destroy materials, machines and plants which must be rebuilt under the strain of an emergency economy before work can resume.

Statistical comparison of fires and strikes, however, is difficult. Strike losses are computed in man-days of production lost. Fire losses are computed only in terms of the dollar value of property destroyed, although the man-days lost by fire might well be added.

Man-days lost by strikes in August were 1,825,000, according to the United States Department of Labor. This involved the idleness of 190,000 workers for an average of nearly 10 days each.

This is the first of two articles on the prevention of fires in defense plants.

Fairfax Seal Going Back to Virginia

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 3 (AP)—After an absence of 80 years, the Great Seal of Fairfax Courthouse, Va., often used by George Washington in preparing legal documents, will be returned to the Virginia community next Saturday.

The seal was captured during one of the early skirmishes of the Civil War by Thomas Van Raden of the 71st New York Volunteers, who left it to his grandson, Capt. Clifford West Henry, killed in the World War.

Mrs. Ira Walton Henry of Old Greenwich, Captain Henry's mother, will give the seal to representatives of Fairfax Courthouse at a luncheon here Saturday arranged by the Historical Society of the Town of Greenwich. During the 80-year period, the seal has remained in a safe deposit box in New York City most of the time.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM FAIR COOLER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight, lowest temperature near 42 in the city and 37 in the western suburbs; Tuesday fair, no important change in temperature; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Fair in south, mostly cloudy in north portion; little change in temperature tonight and Tuesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, cooler tonight; Tuesday mostly cloudy in north, fair in south portion; little change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate to occasional fresh westerly winds tonight and Tuesday; scattered to broken clouds and good visibility.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate winds mostly westerly over the north portion and moderate westerly winds becoming variable over the south portion by morning; weather fair tonight followed by increasing cloudiness on Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	47	New Orleans	62	55
Chicago	38	37	New York	50	48
Denver	31	29	Norfolk	44	42
Kansas City	45	45	Philadelphia	41	39
Los Angeles	56	55	St. Louis	44	44
Miami	71	69	San Francisco	60	49
Minneapolis	30	30	Washington	43	43

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 3, 1941.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:58 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Tuesday, 11:10 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:05 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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A NEW TELEPHONE BUSINESS OFFICE
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The opening, today, of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company's new business office at 505 Boylston Street, in the building of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, marks completion of the Company's plan to provide three offices, designed and located for maximum convenience, for Boston telephone users. The other two offices at Bowdoin Square and at 119 Milk Street have been in operation for some time.

At the new location all records will be kept for transaction of business with customers served by the CIRcle, COMmonwealth, and KENmore central offices, and completely modernized facilities will be maintained for the telephone convenience of the general public, including customers' rooms for extended commercial telephone usage.

For the benefit of customers in the Kenmore area, formerly served from our previous location at 159 Massachusetts Avenue, a payment agency for the payment of telephone bills will be maintained at the Symphony Pharmacy, Inc., 194 Massachusetts Avenue.

Manager James R. Poach, formerly at Massachusetts Avenue, will be in charge of this new office.

Telephone COM*monwealth* 9950

JOHN C. CARRAHER
Division Manager

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Farmers Advised to Pay Debts Rather Than Expand Acreages

By Dorothea Kahn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Farmers are finding ways to make America's huge food plant produce more, without expanding its acreage and causing a ruinous aftermath when peace comes, it appears from reports gathered here.

Farmers remember 1918 and the years that followed. They heeded a call to raise more wheat, playing up marginal land and borrowing to buy more good acres. Then, when the war was over, they found themselves producing much more than a shrunken export market could absorb. Prices tumbled and many lost their farms. They haven't forgotten.

Leaders of large farm groups like the American Farm Bureau Federation are urging their members to use this period of good prices to pay up debts rather than to take on more land. Farm Credit Administration officials are giving similar counsel. And apparently this advice is being heeded. A conference of Mid-west mortgage lenders called recently by the FCA was devoted to the study of ways to head off a land boom. Leaders are hopeful that there will not be one.

"Farmers learned a terrific lesson in 1921 and the years that followed," they say.

There are many factors today more favorable than those of 1918. For one thing, the demand for increased production falls not on the wheat farmer who, if he is to increase production, must expand acreage. The appeal this time is for more hogs, butter, eggs, milk, fruit. Production of this type can be increased without plowing up more land. Increased efficiency in feeding hogs, chickens, and cows and in distributing fruit will do much to swell the quotas, without adding any acres to the farm plant, say the farm experts.

While feed for poultry, swine, and dairy animals might require increased planting under certain conditions, these conditions do not prevail now. This year's crops were abundant and the granaries are full with the surplus crops of other years. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture thinks there will be plenty to feed the cows, chickens, and hogs demanded for domestic and export purposes.

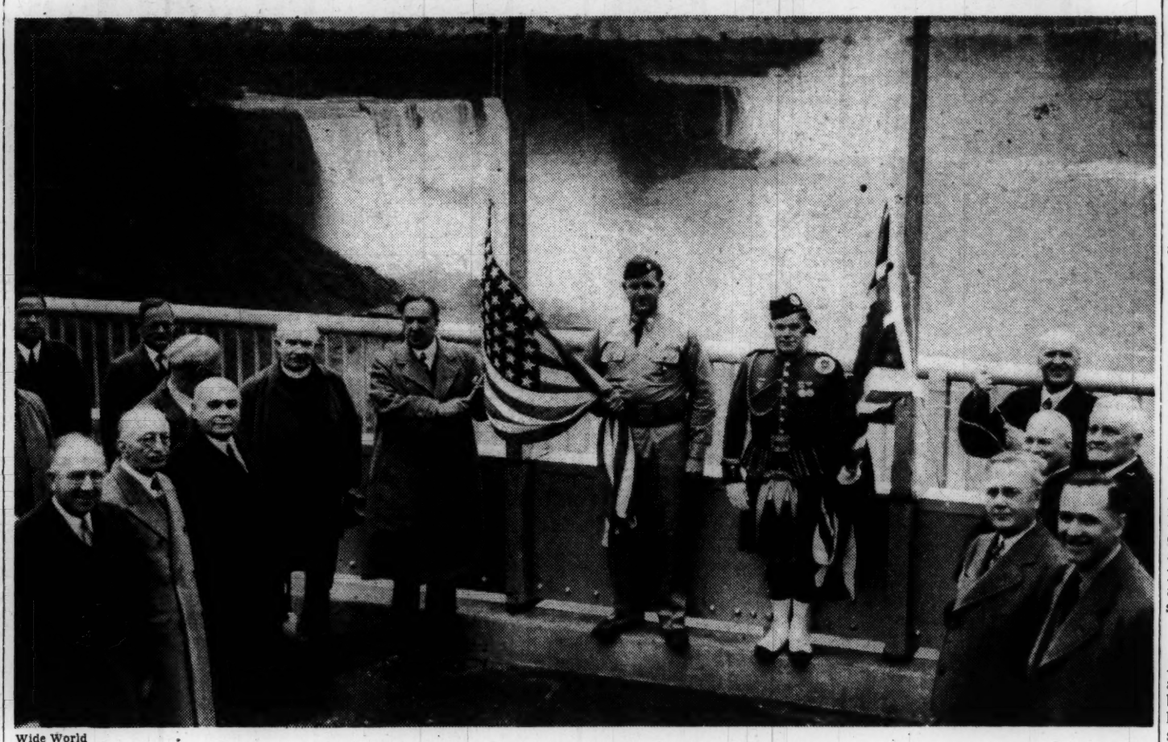
Actually there is to be a reduction in wheat and some other crops. Total production this year, with all the restrictions imposed by the AAA and soil conservation regulations, is about 12 per cent above the 1924-29 average, according to the Bureau. Production goals for 1942, call for a further increase in production of about 2 per cent. But this increase will be in livestock products, sugar, truck crops, peanuts, and soybeans. There will be a crop reduction of about 10 per cent in wheat and some other crops. The increases in the products wanted for defense period uses will offset this drop and account for the 2 per cent total increase.

In dairying, for example, production goals have been boosted so that a 4 per cent gain in dairy products is anticipated. This means that individual cows will have to produce more, for it is not possible to increase the bovine population on short notice. More efficient feeding is the answer. Cows will be fed more concentrates this year than last, and that is expected to step up milk production and thus increase the output of the cheese factories, condenseries, and so on.

But while urging increases in the livestock lines, the Department of Agriculture is not unmindful of possible future oversupplies even here. In advising farmers about beef cattle marketing it recommends increased slaughter next year while the demand is good, so that supplies do not get out of bound "in the years after 1942 when consumer demand may not be so strong."

As in production, so in credit, lessons have been learned, say observers in this field. Farmers have experienced the effects of overexpansion of credit, and so have the insurance companies which found themselves running farms they never expected to own.

Another Link Between the United States and Canada



Wide World

New Span Across Niagara River Opened to Traffic

The Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack were raised from staffs erected three feet from the border line between the Dominion of Canada and the United States at ceremonies which marked the opening of the new Rainbow Bridge spanning the Niagara River at Niagara Falls on Nov. 1. Samuel M. Johnson (left) of Lockport, N. Y., Vice-Chairman of the New York Bridge Commission, is raising the American flag, while T. B. McQueston of Hamilton, Ontario, President of the Canadian Bridge Commission, hoists the British flag.

Eating More and Better Food Held One Way to Avert Boom

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—"Eat better than ever before and help prevent inflation."

That may turn out to be a slogan next year, along with public pleas for the purchase of defense savings bonds.

The Department of Agriculture, working through thousands of local farmer committees, is organizing a food-producing campaign for 1942 which is designed to provide this country with the largest supply of things to eat ever accumulated in a single season.

The purpose of this campaign, as stated by Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, is to provide ample supplies for Americans and their armed forces, for friendly nations resisting aggression, and for reserve stockpiles to be used in feeding hungry Europe when the war ends.

There is still another purpose, however, vague hints of which have come from Mr. Wickard and other Administration officials. It is a plan to make food and clothing, particularly cotton clothing, a huge anti-inflation reservoir for civilian spending.

Record Income Forecast

If the war continues next year, Americans are expected to receive a total income higher than ever before. Yet, they are expected to have fewer things for which to spend than money. Because of defense requirements, production of civilian supplies will be reduced drastically.

As a consequence, there will be fewer cars, refrigerators, washing machines, radios, and a thousand other items that normally take sizable portions of the American income.

It is out of such a situation—an increasing buying power and a restricted supply of goods—that inflation develops.

The Government already has taken steps to divert a part of this buying power into taxes, for the dual purpose of securing funds to help finance the defense effort and to help prevent inflation. But many Administration leaders believe this tax diversion and proposed price control measures may not be enough.

Thus the plan to provide an enormous supply of food has been brought forth as a helpful check on inflation. More and better food, Agriculture Department economists argue, would afford an outlet for civilian spending otherwise restricted by a shortage of manufactured goods.

Nutritional Arguments

Economists advance nutritional arguments for increased spending for food. It is generally agreed that Americans are better fed than any other people. But nutritional authorities say the American diet is not good enough. They cite the large percentage of young men found unfit for military duty because of diseases and ailments growing out of improper and inadequate diets. Insufficient incomes and a lack of knowledge in food buying and preparation have been given as the causes for this situation.

Mr. Wickard and his aides see an opportunity to raise the health level of the Nation. Increased wages and employment, together with the limited spending opportunity for manufactured goods, would make it possible, they say, for most persons to buy more and better food—provided it is available.

The Secretary and his 75,000-odd employees are mobilizing farmers for a record output of food, particularly dairy products, poultry products, meat, vegetables, fruits and edible oils. They have established national and state production goals which are being apportioned among individual farmers.

Those goals are most ambitious. They call, for example, for a production in 1942 of 125,000,000,000 pounds of milk. Production has averaged 106,640,000,000 pounds during the past five years. Egg production would be stepped up from a five-year average of 3,400,000,000 to 4,000,000,000 dozen.

There would be sharp increases in meat production. Hog production would be raised from the five-year average of 63,196,000 to 79,300,000 head, beef and veal from 24,850,000 to 28,000,000 head, chickens from 644,000,000 to 750,000,000 head, and lamb and mutton from 21,900,000 to 22,900,000 head.

California Outgrows Roads; $442,500,000 Fund Is Asked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

California is outgrowing the 12,000-mile rural highway system which only a few years ago not only was considered to be keeping pace with the State's progress, but was viewed with pardonable pride.

Today a long list of serious inadequacies and dangerous traffic conditions is pointed to by Frank W. Clark Director of Public Works, with a recommendation that remedial construction be included in a 10-year highway plan to cost $442,500,000.

Model highways in some sections of the State, such as the six-lane Los Angeles-Pasadena freeway and San Francisco's bridge approaches, which only a year or two ago had been thought to be "roads of tomorrow," are now merely proof of a widespread and urgent need for similar highway construction in other much-traveled areas.

Accompanying the Public Works Director's assertion regarding serious highway needs is a significant supplementary statement to the effect that California motorists pay less in gasoline taxes and vehicle license fees than drivers in 44 other States.

The motorist pays 4½ cents in taxes on each gallon of gasoline he buys: 3 cents to the State and 1½ cents to the Federal Government. He pays a $3 yearly fee for his license plates and an annual property tax of $1.75 per $100 of valuation on his car. This in addition to the regular 3 per cent State sales tax which applies to new or used automobiles as well as to all other commodities. Then there is the regular Federal tax on automobile sales and the forthcoming Federal "use tax" to be applied in 1942.

Traffic on California's rural highway system increased 46 per cent from 1394 to 1940, the Director of Public Works announces, and a further increase of 24 per cent by 1950 is anticipated.

"The net result of the traffic increases and additional mileage to maintain," Mr. Clark says, "has been to create serious deficiencies in the system, deficiencies which cause congestion and contribute to accidents to an alarming extent. Construction funds available to the Division of Highways during the next decade are about $25,000,000 a year short of the revenues required if serious deficiencies are to be eliminated and the rural State highway system brought up to standards required for present and future traffic."

On the list of deficiencies is the tabulation of 8,231 miles comprising approximately 65 per cent of the mileage in the rural State highway system. This mileage as to width, type of surface, alignment, and sight distance, or some combination of such deficiencies.

The existence and use of 928 highway bridges branded as inadequate or unsafe for present traffic and 270 dangerous grade crossings is emphasized.

Small Town Girls Urged to Shun N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Following a vain search for six runaway girls ranging from 13 to 19 years of age who came to Manhattan for professional careers, the Missing Persons Bureau of the Police Department had today warned young girls not to leave small-town homes to seek careers in New York.

The police cautioned that no one should come to New York without plenty of money, letters of introduction to responsible persons, friends in the City, and, "best of all, a return ticket home," in a radiocast in which detailed descriptions of and an appeal for public aid in finding the girls was included.

All of the girls were traced to Manhattan.

Simon Guggenheim

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Simon Guggenheim, who passed on here yesterday, was former United States Senator from Colorado and an internationally known philanthropist and industrialist.

Mr. Guggenheim and his brother, Daniel, built up from their Colorado mining properties what was considered one of the world's largest mining and smelting industries.

He established many philantropies, perhaps the best known of which was the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation, formed jointly with his wife in 1925 in memory of their son of that name.

The foundation provided a $3,000,000 endowment for United States and Latin American students to be used in advanced study at home or abroad in any of the Sciences or Fine Arts.

Throughout Colorado, Mr. Guggenheim provided extensive gifts for educational and other instutions.

Chinese Money Rolls Along English Coast

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The people along a stretch of Norfolk coast were literally rolling in money today—Chinese money.

Thousands of Chinese yuan notes, issued by "The Farmers' Bank of China" and engraved with pictures of sheep or cows, were washed ashore during the night.

Some persons theorized that the notes might have been printed in England and had been started to China aboard a ship later torpedoed.

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P. O. Box 5, Tacoma, Washington

Army's New 'Blitz Troops' Take to Field

CAMDEN, S. C., Nov. 3 (AP)—The Army's newest division—a fully motorized all-purpose fighting team with unprecedented shock-power and speed—arrived today to begin a month-long test in the Carolina field exercises of the First Army.

It is the experimental Fourth Division, a swift, compact organization of tanks, infantrymen in armored vehicles and motorized artillery. It also includes a reconnaissance battalion that can fight while it is scouting, antiaircraft protection, and special troops to fight off parachutists.

When production permits, the Division will have its own combat aviation — bi-motored ships for bombing or scouting—and self-propelled artillery that just moves forward and stops and fires instead of having to be unlimbered from trucks and swung into position.

With almost as much firepower as the Army's largest divisions of 21,000 men, the Fourth Division—with 14,000—adds a versatility that is unique. It has the power to smash through a soft spot, making way for mobile infantry divisions. Or it can follow right behind a smashing armored division and widen the break.

The rolling Fourth's advance force—the reconnaissance battalion that would feel out an enemy —is to have 14 light (18-ton) tanks. The crushing force will be a battalion of 54 medium (28-ton) tanks mouting 77m., and 37 mm. rifles and machine guns; two reinforced infantry regiments with a support battalion of light artillery; two battalions of 105 mm. howitzers and a battalion of 155 mm. howitzers. As contrasted with rifles, howitzers are able to drop shells over a hill as well as fire directly at a target.

For its own defense, the division will have a battalion of 37 mm. guns that can be used against tanks or planes, a formidable assortment of anti-tank guns and a unique security platoon of military police with sub-machine guns.

The New Division's communications will be principally radio. Because other Divisions have priority, the Fourth does not have its allotment of tanks or 105 mm. howitzers but it does have 2,904 vehicles, most of them armed and armored. It was withdrawn unexpectedly from the Louisiana maneuvers in August and sent to Fort Benning, Ga., for reorganization.

Somaliland 'Attack' Is Just a Ruse To Join Free French

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—A recent Vichy Government announcement that British and Free French troops had invaded French Somaliland was explained here today as the result of a ruse by which a small group of French troops succeeded in deserting to join the free French forces.

An authoritative source said a native sergeant and his troopers in a French outpost found themselves thwarted in their desire to escape by a corporal who did not want to leave. The sergeant gave him a note to headquarters saying the post was being attacked, this source went on, and when the corporal left the rest of the garrison marched across the border and joined the Free French.

[The Vichy Government announced Oct. 24 that British forces on Oct. 16 had begun an attack on French Somaliland—French colony on the Red Sea surrounded by British-owned and occupied territory. The Vichy Government said the attack had penetrated 30 miles into the colony.

London sources denied at the time that any invasion had taken place, attributing the report to an attempt by the Vichy Government to distract attention from reprisal shootings by the Nazis.]

Nearly 1,000 Japanese Sail From San Francisco for Home

SAN FRANCISCO Nov. 3 (AP)—Nearly 1,000 Japanese, many of whom had spent most of their lives in America, were hurrying homeward across the war-threatened Pacific Ocean today aboard the Japanese liner Tatuta Maru.

"I have every hope and confidence that the differences between our countries will be settled," Jiuji G. Kasai, member of the Japanese Imperial Diet, a passenger, told interviewers before the liner sailed yesterday. But his optimism was not reflected in the tenseness noticeable on the ship and pier.

Last minute orders from postal authorities prevented the departure of 60 tons of mail. About half the mail had been placed aboard the Tatuta and its removal delayed the sailing two hours beyond the scheduled noon hour. Postal officials explained that a thorough inspection was to be made for money, jewels and other valuable which might be contained in the letters and packages in violation of the order freezing Japanese assets in this country.

Staterooms of the passengers, some of them American-born, were jammed with crates of foodstuffs, small pieces of furniture, and golf clubs. The liner also carried a treasure in arts, 63 crates of paintings by Italian masters consigned to the Italian Embassy at Tokyo. The paintings had been on exhibition at the New York and San Francisco World Fairs.

The Tatuta carried no freight. The liner brought 15 whites and 332 American-born Japanese when it arrived here last Thursday on a round-trip passage under agreement between the United States and Japanese Governments.

Passenger travel between the two nations has become nonexistent since each issued orders freezing the other's assets, several months ago, and freight traffic has dropped to almost nothing as the result of war activities and United States embargo regulations.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Lancashire

Manchester (First Church): Church Edifice, Daisy Bank Road, Victoria Park, 3 p. m., Nov. 22.

Morecambe and Heysham (Society): Royalty Theater, 3 p. m., Nov. 23.

London

London (Third Church): Church Building, Curzon Street, W 1, 2:15 p. m., Nov. 29.

United States

Arizona

Phoenix: Church Edifice, First and Roosevelt Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 14.

California

Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 12

Long Beach (Second Church): Church Edifice, 302 West Seventh Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Los Angeles (Thirty-first Church): Los Angeles Breakfast Club, 3201 Los Feliz Boulevard, 3 p. m., Nov. 9.

North Hollywood (Twenty-first Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 11145 Morrison Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Santa Barbara: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Santa Cruz: Mission Hill Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

Taft: The Methodist Church, North and Seventh Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Colorado

Denver (Fifth Church): East Denver High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

Glenwood Springs: Church Edifice, Tenth and Cooper, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

Greeley: High School Auditorium, 1515 Fourteenth Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Lamar: Isis Theater, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Florida

Tampa: Municipal Auditorium, Plant Park, 3 p. m., Nov. 9.

Idaho

Blackfoot: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 11.

Illinois

Berwyn: Berwyn Masonic Temple, 3310 Oak Park Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 9.

Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2700 Pine Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 14

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Auditorium, 4359 Michigan Boulevard, 4 p. m., Nov. 11.

Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

Evanston (Second Church): Haven School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Glen Ellyn: Glenbard High School Auditorium, 670 Crescent Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Quincy: Quincy Senior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 9.

Rock Island: Church Edifice, Seventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Urbana: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

Vandalia: Esquire Theater, 3 p. m., Nov. 9.

Wood River: Wood River-East Alton Community High School Auditorium, Wood River and Chessen Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Indiana

Michigan City: Michigan City High School, Spring and Detroit Streets, 3 p. m., Nov. 9.

Muncie: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Iowa

Waterloo: West High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 13.

Maine

Portland: Universalist Church, Congress Square, 7:45 p. m., Nov. 10.

Massachusetts

Neighborhood Lectures (auspices The Mother Church):

Andover: Memorial Auditorium, Punchard High School, Bartlett Street at Whittier Street Extension, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 9.

Dorchester: The Dorchester Women's Club, 38 Center Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Milton: Milton Town Hall, Canton Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Natick: First Baptist Church, School and Common Streets, Natick Square, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

Revere: City Hall, Broadway, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Swampscott: Hadley School Auditorium, Redington Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 16.

Lexington: Old Belfry Club Hall, Muzzey and Forest Streets, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 9.

Worcester (First Church): Pilgrim Congregational Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Michigan

Ann Arbor: Masonic Temple, 327 South Fourth Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 9.

Detroit (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 20011 Grand River Avenue, at Evergreen Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

Port Huron: Desmond Theater, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (First Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

St. Paul (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Tracy: Colonial Theater, Fourth and Morgan Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Mississippi

Jackson: Convention Hall, Robert E. Lee Hotel, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Missouri

St. Charles (auspices First Church, Kirkwood): American Legion Hall, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 9.

University City: Church Auditorium, 6900 Delmar Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

Montana

Billings: Church Auditorium, Division Street and Burlington Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

Helena: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

New York

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 19. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles and Shortwave Station WRUL.

Elmhurst: Masonic Temple, 8711 Whitney Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 9.

Freeport: Freeport High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 11.

Great Neck: Great Neck High School, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 11.

New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, east of Broadway, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Troy: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 9.

Utica: Church Edifice, 1608 Genesee Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Ohio

Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

Cleveland (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, Lake Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Oklahoma

Enid: Education Building, 528 South Independence, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 13.

Muskogee: Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., Nov. 9. Radiocast Station KBIX, 1490 kilocycles.

Stillwater: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Oregon

Corvallis: Senior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 9.

Portland (Eighth Church): Grant High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Pennsylvania

Bethlehem: Liberty High School Auditorium, Linden Street and Elizabeth Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 9.

McKeesport: Penn McKee Hotel Ballroom, Fifth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.

South Dakota

Mitchell: Senior High School, East Fifth Avenue and Langdon Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 14.

Sioux Falls: Church Edifice, Minnesota Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

Texas

Aransas Pass: School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Dallas (First Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Houston (Second Church): John H. Reagan Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

Port Arthur: Masonic Temple, 1901 Lakeshore Drive, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Waco: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Utah

Salt Lake City (First Church): Church Edifice, 352 East Broadway, 2 p. m., Nov. 9. Radiocast Station KUTA, 570 kilocycles.

Washington

Bremerton: Bremerton High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Seattle (Joint lecture): Seattle Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

Wyoming

Laramie: Presbyterian Church, Sixth Street and Grand Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 9.

Sheridan: Linden School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Panama Gives Full Support To Axis' Foes

PANAMA, Panama, Nov. 3 (AP)—The solid support of Panama for powers resisting the Nazi-Fascist Axis was pledged last night by President de la Guardia at a national unity rally.

All nine of Panama's political parties joined in the demonstration which the President addressed from the steps of the presidential palace.

Dr. de la Guardia, successor to the deposed President, Dr. Arnulfo Arias, ruled out "that orthodox concept of neutrality which strictly applied would keep us in defenseless lethargy, to awaken only when it is too late."

[Dr. Arias was last reported en route to Mexico City.]

Outlining Panama's internal policy, the President said it would provide "equality for all and no special privileges for a few."

"Our international policy," he added, "will be one of peace with all foreign powers but with this very important exception:

"That this peace at present is threatened throughout the world by overwhelming forces of those governments which in tragic Europe proclaimed conquest as legitimate right and, after absorbing and enslaving entire nations of the Old World, now threaten to extend their action to our hemisphere. Our attitude therefore must be filled with foresight and caution."

The celebration was one of the biggest events in Panamanian political history. The capital's throngs were swelled by 2,200 residents of Colon who came here aboard the longest special train ever seen in this country.

Labor Leaders Urge Repeal Of Neutrality Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Immediate repeal of the Neutrality Act is urged by leaders of more than 40 labor unions in the United States, including members of both Amerthe Senate Foreign Relations Congress of Industrial Organizations in a telegram to Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Aelations Committee, today.

"As trade unionists," it says, "we are especially aware of labor's vital stake in the outcome of the war, and we are whole-heartedly behind the proposed legislation to replace the so-called Neutrality Act with a law based on President Roosevelt's Navy Day declaration, to the effect that 'our American merchant ships must be armed to defend themselves against the rattlesnakes of the sea . . . must be free to carry our American goods into the harbors of our friends . . . and must be protected by our American Navy.'"

Among signers of the appeal are A. E. Lyan, of the Railway Signalmen; Samuel Shore and Frederick Umhey, of the International Ladies Garment Workers; Charles M. Baker, International Typographical Union; Horace E. Howe, Maine State Federation of Labor; Clinton S. Golden, Steel Workers Organizing Committee; George S. Counts, American Federation of Teachers; Gustave A. Strebel, New York State Industrial Union Council; Alex Rose, United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, and Emil Rieve, Textile Workers Union.

Frontier Sentiment Lives; Lift for Delaware Printer

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 3 (AP)—The old frontier sentiment of helping one's neighbor in need has never perished in suburban Arden.

Twenty neighbors of William Hucheson, Arden printer, turned out yesterday with hammers and saws and began to repair his combination home and print shop, damaged by fire last week.

Researchers' Quest for Substitutes Destroys Monopolies That Cause War

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Removal of economic causes for war can be accomplished through the ingenuity of natural scientists to invent substitutes for raw products. Discoveries made in research laboratories can be a means of breaking geographic or man-made monopolies of products that have provoked world conflicts in the past. Thus Dr. Harrison E. Howe, Editor of "Industrial and Chemical Engineering," asserts his opinions in the current Rotarian Magazine.

Rubber tires made from lime, carbon, salt, petroleum, and water are on the market, he points out, and the cost of synthetic rubber will decline as it goes into mass production. "There was a time when men might have fought for rubber. The natural scientist believes that time is past."

No longer are manufacturers of films and plastics dependent upon camphor imported from Japan. When prices went up, natural scientists made a synthetic camphor actually better than the natural product. In former years natural deposits of nitrate in Chile gave that country a monopoly on that material used in fertilizer and gunpowder. Now natural scientists make nitrates frim nitrogen in the air. Today it would be ridiculous for any nation to go to war to control Chilean nitrates, he said.

Modern natural science affects international relations by breaking up national monopolies—whether based upon climate or geography or caused by tariffs or cartels—through the invention of substitutes for natural products, Dr. Howe asserts. In this function, he believes, natural science offers hope for the decline of economic stimuli to war.

"Science can achieve modern miracles," comments Dr. Howe, "but as Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Nobel prize winner, puts it, 'Science is not enough.' It needs the direction of men of good will. The ability to loose new energies carries the responsibility voiced in the hopes of a British scientist that the method for releasing the tremendous energy imprisoned in the atom will remain undiscovered until man becomes sufficiently civilized to use it for his weal and not for his woe."

Americans Flee Japan

SEATTLE, Nov. 3 (AP) — The Japanese liner Hikawa Maru docked yesterday with 156 Americans driven from Japan by the tense international situation and the freezing of credits.

None aboard the ship seemed happier than young American-born Japanese students who have been studying in the land of their fathers.

The passenger list included several missionaries, some of whom expressed regret at having to leave Japan and said they did so only because of the credit restrictions.

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Write Box P-32, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Click of Knitting Needles Now Among Back-Stage Noises

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Women's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Not all is music and dancing behind the footlights these days, according to Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French, President of the Charlotte Cushman Club. The click of knitting needles goes on as members of the cast pursue the serious business of making sweaters and socks for soldiers and seamen while they wait for cues. They work while they "play."

The American Theater Wing of the British War Relief Society of which Rachel Crothers is National President, has a local branch at the Charlotte Cushman Club with approximately 70 members. These of course include Boston residents who belong to the club and daily sew and knit in the large room on the first floor of the clubhouse at 1 Marlborough Street. In addition, the actresses playing in Boston come in when they have time free to join workers and to get yarn and materials they can work on at the theater.

Materials "Go on Tour"

Often these materials go on tour with them and "play" a few weeks' engagement in other cities before they get back to Boston to be shipped with other supplies to Britain. Nancy McCord, who was recently here in Rio Rita, was in Boston last May and took along a large supply of yarn when she left. On her return with the Rio Rita company, she was welcomed with delight at the workrooms when she appeared with 18 pairs of socks and six slip-on sweaters for the RAF—her summer's output.

Olive Bogart, another member of the Rio Rita cast, brought back some warm children's garments she had made from flannel supplied her by the local branch last summer.

Effie Shannon of "Arsenic and Old Lace," has been a faithful worker during this play's run in Boston. Miss Shannon, as a native of Cambridge, has always had a keen interest in the Charlotte Cushman Club and all of its activities and the Boston members are always glad to have her playing in her home city, knowing she will be a frequent visitor at the clubhouse.

The Boston Branch of the Theater Wing not only has famous stars of the stage and Boston Women carrying on its work but has two men among its faithful supporters. Samuel C. Endicott, Treasurer of the Charlotte Cushman Club, has distinguished himself as a knitter. Charles Augustus Dooley, who resides across the street from the club, spends a day a week in the workroom and takes knitting home. He also took charge of the summer workshop maintained by the club at the Hotel Mayflower in Manomet, during the South Shore summer theater season.

Founded 15 Years Ago

The Charlotte Cushman Club, now one of Boston's famous clubs, was founded 15 years ago to provide attractive and homelike surroundings for actresses while they were playing in Boston. There are rooms to accommodate 32 guests. On the second floor there is a large drawing room where teas are held every three or four weeks when there are especially distinguished theater people in town. Adjoining this is the library which includes on its shelves the rare collection of books and plays made by Humphrey Nichols over his period of 45 years as Secretary of the Players Club in New York.

Tomorrow morning the first of a series of four "Tuesday Mornings on Theater" will be given at the club at 11 o'clock. Erich von Stroheim, actor and director who is now appearing in "Arsenic and Old Lace," will be the first speaker, giving episodes in his career. Others will be Margaret Wycherly on Nov. 18; Hiram Sherman on Dec. 2, and Elinor Hughes on Dec. 16. Mrs. A. C. Armstrong of Brookline and Mrs. Lyman T. Gutterson of Waban are in charge of tickets.

By a Staff Photographer

Theatrical People Do Their Bit for Britain

It's the work and not the play that now engages the attention of actresses at the Boston Branch of the American Theater Wing of the British War Relief Society. There is always knitting and sewing to be done at the Charlotte Cushman Club. Left to right are Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French, President of the club; Samuel C. Endicott, the Club Treasurer and also an able and faithful war relief knitter, with a sample of his knitting; Marian Francis, who is now staying at the club and singing with Mickey Alpert's Band, and Effie Shannon, of "Arsenic and Old Lace."

Farm-Garden Group Meets In New York

Representatives of the New England Farm and Garden Association from Greater Boston are planning to attend the annual council meeting in New York of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association this week. The two-day sessions will be held Wednesday and Thursday at the New Weston Hotel.

National officers living around Boston who will be present include Mrs. F. Wayland Ayer of Brookline, President; Mrs. Paul Burrage and Mrs. William C. Conant of Weston, Treasurer and Chairman of Finance, respectively, and Mrs. Robert A. Ware, Chairman of International Co-operation.

Others from this district are Mrs. Hubert L. Carter, President of the New England division; Mrs. Harold Murdock, and Mrs. W. Rodman Peabody, Council members, and Mrs. Eliot B. Shepard.

Founded at the beginning of the World War, the national organization proved its worth in many ways, notably organizing young farmerettes in the back-to-the-land movement and teaching women to can vegetables and fruits. Its members are now preparing to be of service in the present crisis.

One of the important reports will be that of Mrs. Bartlett F. Johnston, chairman of the Committee on Conservation for Defense. Her committee consists of representatives of the six divisions of the national organization. Through this committee and the official magazine "Home Acres," published by Mrs. Herbert B. Hosmer of Concord, Farm and Garden units in Pennsylvania, Michigan, New Jersey, Washington, D. C., New York, and New England will pool their ideas and work toward consolidation of efforts for defense.

Among the speakers who will give three to five-minute talks on national defense following luncheon on Thursday is Mrs. Jay Clark, Jr., of Worcester. Her topic is "A Garden in Wartime." During the two-day conference Mrs. Ayer will meet with Mrs. Wharton Green, president of the New Jersey division, and other officials in that unit to make plans for the 1942 annual meeting, which will be held in Atlantic City in the spring.

Maine Shipbuilders' Day Awes Public With Progress

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 3— High lighting Maine events this week was Shipbuilders' Day at the huge shipyards of the Todd Bath plant in South Portland, to which close to 10,000 interested citizens flocked for appropriate exercises in which representatives of the United States, Canadian and British Governments participated, and to inspect the yards opened for the first time to a wondering public.

Soldiers from near-by Fort Preble augmented the regular shipyard guards, as close watch was kept during the shipyard "open house." To the average visitor, uninitiated in the shipbuilding craft, the bustling shipyard seemed a tremendous place. It was hard indeed to believe that ten months ago there was nothing but blue clay where the shipyards of the Todd Bath plant and the South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation now stand. The former plant now is engaged on the construction of seven merchant ships for the British Government. It is hoped to float the first one by mid-November. Cargo boats for the United States Maritime Commission are under construction at the latter yard.

Dredging Goes On

Although workmen laid aside their tools for the duration of the exercises Thursday afternoon, dredging operations to deepen the area of Casco Bay just off the big pier at the end of the yards continued. It was explained that once the main part of the ships has been finished they will be floated out of the construction basins and alongside the pier, where work on the superstructure will be completed, thus leaving the basin free for the laying of a new keel.

It is speed and more speed that is being demanded at these shipyards just as at others along the coast — speed and craftsmanship, and Maine takes pride in her record of shipbuilding since the days of the clippers. And so the $7,000,000 shipyards teem with activity 24 hours a day, and there is an air of quiet confidence going hand in hand with a feeling of efficiency and purposefulness that prevails throughout the busy yards. Many visitors who marveled at the transition wrought in ten months' time got the feel of that atmosphere as they stood, seeming very small indeed, between the prefabricated hulls of two big merchantmen being built for Britain and between which visitors passed in their tour of the grounds.

Patriotic Speeches

Some thrilled a little, too, as after the flags of America and Great Britain had been unfurled in the wind, they heard U. S. Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., proclaim that "America wills to be free" and that her ships, by the will of her people and by force of her arms, if necessary, shall engage in world trade and carry her products to the waiting markets of the world. America, he said, never will acknowledge Hitler's right or might to stop them.

Honored on the day was William S. Newell, founder of the South Portland yards and President of the Bath Iron Works where crews are working overtime on the construction of destroyers for the United States Navy. "A few Americans, like this man from Maine, are giving Hitler pause, and Hitler may well hesitate as he hears the chorus that is rising to a crescendo in Maine shipyards," declared United States Senator Ralph O. Brewster.

Altrusa Dinner Due on Nov. 10

Lieut. Corinne V. Loomis, International Altrusa Chairman of Emergency Defense, who is also Governor of First District (New England and northern seaboard States) is collaborating with Claire Crawford, President of the Boston Club, on plans for a dinner meeting Monday night, Nov. 10, at 6:30 o'clock at the Hotel Vendome, on "Civilian Defense."

Col. Natalie Hays Hammond, of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps and Commandant and organizer of the movement here, will be guest or honor and will high light present activities in the State. Miss Virginia Cowles, American journalist, war correspondent, and author of "Looking for Trouble," who has just been made assistant to U. S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, Winant, will take part in the meeting.

Club presidents throughout the district and groups of members will attend, and at the head table will be key women from various business and professional fields.

The meeting is open to the public, and tickets are in charge of Miss L. T. Moreland, 801 Metropolitan Building, Boston.

Delphians Told U. S. Can't Shun Burdens

Prof. Floyd E. Armstrong of the Economics Department at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology told the Boston Delphian Council today that there should be no delay on the part of the United States in stepping into the international situation and bearing is full share of the burden.

"The next century," Professor Armstrong declared, "is the American century. We, by sheer force of circumstance, have been put out in front; and with our great economic power and strength we should be remiss if we failed as a nation to take the opportunity which is laid in our lap."

He spoke at a luncheon of the Council in the Sheraton Room of the Copley Plaza Hotel, discussing present economic trends as he saw them, both national and international. He analyzed causes for the present drift of America toward greater and greater economic centralization.

Among the guests at the luncheon were Mrs. Myrtle U. Hargrave, a representative of the National Delphian Society, and presidents of chapters comprising the Boston Council, Mrs. Malcolm Green of Newton; Mrs. Clifford Atwood of West Roxbury, Mrs. F. Allen Burt of Brookline, Mrs. John E. Griesheimer of Lexington, Mrs. Edward P. Hunt of Weymouth, Mrs. Wilfred G. Funnell of Wollaston, Mrs. Ernest Townsend of Fitchburg, and Mrs. Americo Charves of Arlington.

Club to Hear Actress

Miss Elissa Landi will be the speaker at the first meeting this season of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club at the Maugus Club next Wednesday at 2:30 in the afternoon. Miss Landi's subject will be "The Difference Between Stage and Screen Acting."

Mrs. Richard H. Davis, the President of the club, will preside, and Mrs. Dunn Bakewell, a club member who is vice-chairman of the Wellesley Committee for Civilian defense, will give a brief talk on the work of that committee.

Mrs. Eugene F. Caldwell and Mrs. Herbert U. Smith of the Art and Crafts Committee will be in charge of a demonstration of the techniques to be learned in the six craft classes which their Department will sponsor this year. Two former chairmen of the committee will be engaged in the crafts which they will instruct, Mrs. Herbert Stephens in pottery, and Mrs. Robert C. Dean in block printing on textiles. Two members of the present committee will demonstrate other classes, Mrs. Philip D. Richmond sketching and painting, and Mrs. Harvey S. Hoshour flower arrangement. Kenneth Hight, who will teach jewelry and metal work, and Mrs. C. E. Vernon Jensen weaving, will also be at work. The chairman of the Department is Mrs. James Arrington.

Hostesses at the dessert hour preceding the meeting will be Mrs. John H. Eaton, Jr. and Mrs. Sheridan J. Thorup.

English Union Talk-Tea Nov. 12

Mrs. Charles E. Bacon and Mrs. Rufus L. Sewall will be hostesses for the lecture and tea to be given by the English-Speaking Union at the Hotel Vendome at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, Nov. 12, with Miss Virginia Cowles, American journalist, war correspondent and author of "Looking for Trouble," as speaker.

Miss Cowles recently returned to the United States after five years of covering wars and political developments in Europe for the London Sunday Times and the London Daily Telegraph. She will leave for England soon to become assistant to United States Ambassador, John G. Winant.

Monday Morning Women's Council Talks Under Way

The annual "Monday Mornings," a special series of six lectures, opened this morning as the Boston University Women's Council started its winter program. Mrs. William L. Stidger is chairman of the committee which is bringing several outstanding lecturers to the salon of the Women's Building, 146 Commonwealth Avenue, to entertain members with reviews of modern literature and current events.

Mrs. Claude U. Gilson addressed the first Council audience on current events this morning.

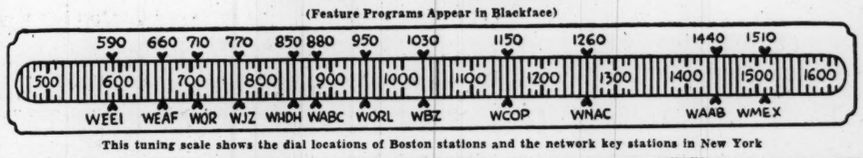
The series will continue through the winter with a book review by Alice Dixon Bond, literary editor of the Boston Herald, on Dec. 8; a discussion of current plays by Mrs. Lorenz J. Muther, Past President of the Boston City Women's Club, on Jan. 12; a review of modern poetry by the Rev. Herbert Hichin of Wellesley on Feb. 9, another Alice Dixon Bond review on March 16, and a final lecture on current events by Mrs. Gilson on April 3.

Mrs. Stidger's program committee includes Mrs. John L. Dearing, Mrs. Harry W. Dunning, Mrs. Harold M. Bownian, Mrs. Jesse B. Davis, Mrs. Charles A. Rome and Mrs. William F. Rogers.

Mrs. Everett O. Fisk is President of the Council.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Studio Speakers	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Talk, Jan Ciechanowski	Sports and Music
3:15 The Music Box	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Your Army	Sports and Music
3:45 "Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Dance Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:00 Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Talk, Lynn Stambaugh	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Del Castillo, organ	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	'Johnson Family': drama	John Kiley, organist
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Corn Husking Contest	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight": drama	Five Star News; Pol. talk
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Political Talk	Political Talk
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Political Talk	"Alpineers"; dance orch.
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Political Talk	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Political Talk	Sports programs
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"The Great Gildersleeve"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political Talk
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"The Great Gildersleeve"	News of the World	Political Talk	News; Political Talk
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	"Cavalcade of America":	Dance Orchestra	"Lone Ranger": sketch	Political Talk
7:45 serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger": sketch	State House Topics
8:00 "Vox Pop": quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	James Melton; Francia	"Sizing Up the News"	Political Talk
8:15 "Vox Pop": quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	White; orchestra	Political Talk	Political Talk
8:30 "Gay Nineties Revue": Elmer Davis	"True or False": quiz; "True or False": quiz	Richard Crooks; Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra	Political Talk	Political Talk; Tillman Tells
9:00 "Radio Theater":	Front Line Headlines	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 William Powell and	Political Talk	program	Mary Small's Orchestra	
9:30 Myrna Loy, in	For America We Sing	"That Brewster Boy":	News Service	Classical Album
9:45 "Hired Wife"	For America We Sing	dramatic serial	Political Talk	Classical Album
10:00 Orson Welles' Mercury Theater	Merry-Go-Round	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Merry-Go-Round	vocalists	"Spotlight Bands"	George Harris' Orch.
10:30 Political Talk	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Gypsy Fiddles: string	Political Talk	Ray Noble's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Ted Steele's Music	ensemble	Political Talk	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:00 Weather; Political	News; Music	News Service	Political Talk	Dance Orchestra
11:15 Master Works of	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	Dance Orchestra	Political Talk
11:30 Music: network	"Music You Want"	The Rhythmaires	"Fiesta"	"Day's End"
11:45 dance music	"Music You Want"	The Rhythmaires	Political Talk	"Day's End"; News

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News Reporter	"Sunrise Special": organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Reveille Roundup	George and Dixie, songs	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	Musical Clock	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells": music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast: music	Weather; news	"Morning Watch": talks	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast: music; talk	"Musical Roundup"	Political Talk	Farm and Home News
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; recordings	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	"Parade of Stars"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45 "The Virginians"	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Political Talk	Up"; orchestra
10:00 Hymn Recital	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; "Hum and Strum"	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	"Two Men and a Girl"	"Help Mate": sketch	Political Talk	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Food Fair	"Parade of Stars"	"The Road of Life"	Studio Speaker	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum": talk	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	Popular Music
11:15 "Man I Married"	Music; talks; music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter-Quest"
11:30 Bright Horizons, sk.	Stories; talks; news	"Bud Barton": sketch	Political Talk	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum": sketch	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Musicale	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 Big Sister, sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Musical Roundup"	Dept. of Agriculture	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: news; farm com-	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	Monitor Views the News
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	ment; music	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox
1:15 Serial drama	Agricultural news	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Musical Mailbox
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	Tony Wons	Marjorie Mill: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ recital
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"Tl Find My Way"	"The Playgoer"
2:00 Serial drama	Songs; U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Al Perry's Surf Riders
2:15 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Dance Concert	"Valiant Lady"	Political Talk	Sterling Young's Orch.
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Dance Concert	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sports Comments	Five Star News
3:00 Studio Speakers	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
3:15 The Music Box	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	'University Life': Forum,	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Auspices Columbia Un.	Sports and music
3:45 Fed. Wom'n's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Sports and music
4:00 Milestones in Amer-	Network Program	"Backstage Wife": sk	Civilian Defense Program	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 ican Music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "About Us"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Around the Hub	Election Returns	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; music; weather	News Service	Political Talk	"Dance Time"
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Election Returns	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers": dance orch.
6:30 "A Boy, Girl, Song"	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Political Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	D'Artega's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns, Gracie	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Victor Arden's Orchestra
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; vocalist; orch.	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	"PM Reporter"
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Treasury Hour: Variety	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Senator Gerald P. Nye	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15 Heir?": drama	Show; guests; orches-	vocalists; chorus	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	"Essays in Drama"
8:30 "Arkansas Travel-	tra; Graham McNamee,	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Dance Music
8:45 er": Bob Burns	master of ceremonies	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent": drama	366th Infantry Program
9:00 "We, the People"	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	Election Returns	Variety Hour
9:30 Election Returns	Election Roundup	Fibber McGee and	News Service	Variety Hour
9:45 Election Returns	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Molly; guests	Election Returns	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Election Returns	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	Election Roundup	soloists; orchestra	"Spotlight Bands"	George Harris's Orch.
10:30 Election Returns	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	Interview; Finals	soloist; comedian	Election Returns	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:00 Weather; Master	News; music	News Service	Election Returns	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:15 Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Election Returns	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
11:30 Music: network	Want"; recordings	Election Returns	Election Returns	"Day's End"
11:45 dance music	"Music You Want"	Election Returns	Election Returns	"Day's End"

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Features in German.
6:15 p. m.—World News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
6:30 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program arranged for Latin American Listeners.
9:30 p. m.—News and talks.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBSO (11.87mc)

4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Salon Music; Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News in English Stocks; "Sports Page"; Three Suns Trio.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Hollywood Highlights; Rhythmic Melodies.
8:00 p. m.—News (Spanish); Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band Dance Concert.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News (English); Jack Dalton, Singing Cowboy; The Bishop and the Gargoyle.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Mozart Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Folk Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks" GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV98, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Concert by the Orquesta Progresista, Ljadow. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.10 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
Lima, Peru—10:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.
Berlin—10.30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Nov. 4
12:45 p. m. WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program For Tuesday, Nov. 4

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

3:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m) and 15.35mc (19.5m), Christian Science program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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COMING in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the November 8 Issue

THE COUNTRY BEHIND STALIN
By Estelle M. Sternberger
What part will Siberia play in the Soviet Union's stand against Nazism? This article discusses the supposed "area of cold and emptiness" which, under the third Five-Year Plan, has become an important center of developed natural resources and manufacturing.

SPAIN IN THE WORLD'S DEBATE
By Salvador de Madariaga
Explanation of the deeper phases of Spanish life, temperament, and character which determine Spain's position in international problems of peace and war.

STARTING A TOWN FROM SCRATCH
By Josephine Ripley
Bestirred by the rising waters of a flood control project which would inundate their 172-year-old village, citizens of Hill, New Hampshire, have planned and built a new model town of which they are inordinately proud.

SUBMARINES ARE FUNNY FISH
By Robert R. Mullen
Interview with Captain Frank T. Cable, who delivered the first submarine bought by the U. S. Navy and has traveled with undersea craft down through the years to his present busy job of chief consulting engineer of Electric Boat, largest submarine building plant in the Western Hemisphere.

CULTURE THE CHINA CLIPPERS BROUGHT
By Helen Johnson Keyes
Notes on the heritage in art and beauty which China has bequeathed to the world through her early trade relations with Europe and America.

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Cambridge Plan E Election Attracts Attention From All Over the Nation

New Vote Plan Applies to But Two in Newton

The preferential voting system used in Newton municipal elections will have application in only two contests in the city-wide election tomorrow, it was pointed out today at City Hall.

With only two candidates running for Mayor and most aldermanic and all school committee offices uncontested, the voters of Newton will have opportunity for preferential voting only in the alderman-at-large campaigns in Wards 5 and 6. In Ward 5 three candidates are aspiring to the two offices. Wendell R. Bauchman is opposing the present incumbents, John Temperley and Howard Whitmore, Jr.

In Ward 6 the two present incumbents of the alderman-at-large seats, Henderson Inches and Joseph B. Jamieson, are opposed by two newcomers, Giovani Amicangioli and Hans W. Lundstrum.

The preferential method of voting, about which there appears to be much misunderstanding among the Newton electorate, is a method devised to prevent the election of minority candidates.

In elections where more than two candidates are involved, the voter has opportunity to express a second and third choice for the office. Only one vote, however, can be counted for any one candidate on any one ballot.

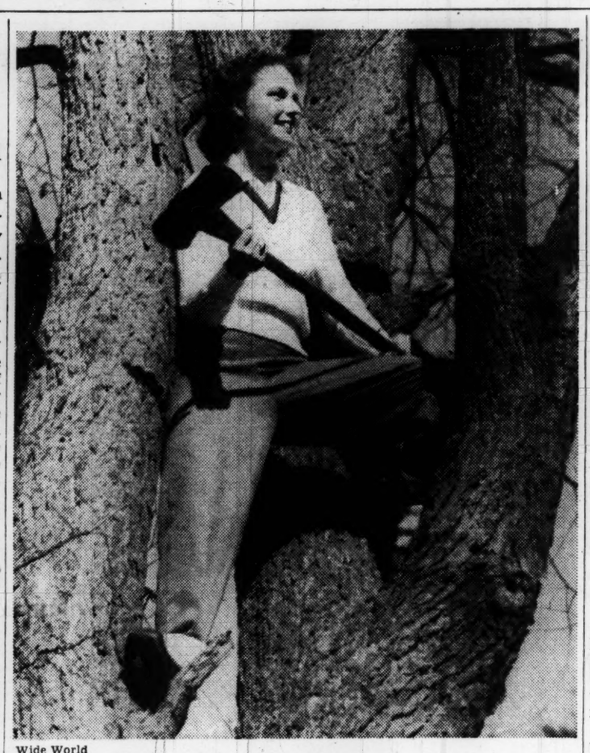
In other words, if the voter wished to see Mr. X in office he could so indicate in the first choice column after his candidate's name. An X in the next two columns after that candidate's name would not count for him.

Second and third-choice votes are counted only when no candidate has a majority of votes—one over half the total votes cast. In this event second choice votes are resorted to. If inclusion of these votes fails to give a majority to any candidate the third choice votes are counted. Failure to produce a majority candidate after counting all three choices results in the original plurality candidate being counted winner.

Boy Shoots His Father In Defense of Mother

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Nov. 3 (AP)—A 17-year-old high school boy shot and wounded his father in defense of his mother, Police Chief Russell P. Dearborn said today, and then gave a transfusion to his father.

The boy, Allan Nightingale, pleaded innocent in district court to a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to murder, and was held in $1,500 bail for hearing Dec. 12.



Wide World

Ski-Trail-Blazing Middlebury Coed

The wooded slopes of Bread Loaf Mountain, Middlebury, Vt., are echoing the metallic ring of the woodsman's ax these autumn days as members of the Middlebury College women's and men's ski teams clear a path for an 8½-mile ski run. "Up a tree" over prospects of finishing the trail before winter's white mantles the countryside is Miss Joan L. Calley.

Army Record to Keep Track Of Men Leaving the Service

Defense News in Brief

Discharged Soldiers Must Register—With thousands of men who have been serving in the Army scheduled for release from the armed forces before Christmas Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, Assistant State Director of Selective Service in Massachusetts, today warned that such men must register under the selective Training and Service Act upon their discharge.

"The Selective Service Act is specific in requiring registration of men within the age group of 21 to 36 who have served in the Army," Colonel Smith said. "Those men who were in the active National Guard on Oct. 16, 1940, and who have completed six or more consecutive years in that service are relieved from peacetime liability for additional service and training, but they must register. Men who were members of the National Guard and who have completed less than six years of servcie are relieved neither from registration nor training.

"The Act also provides that any person who shall have satisfactorily served as an officer or enlisted man for at least three consecutive years in the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard; or any enlisted man who has been or is hereafter honorably discharged from the Regular Army or the Coast Guard for the convenience of the Government within six months prior to the completion of his regular three-year period of enlistment shall be relieved from additional peacetime training.

"Any person who is an officer in the Officers' Reserve Corps on the eligible list at the time fixed for registration, and who shall have satisfactorily served therein on the eligible list for at least six consecutive years, is also not liable for additional peacetime training."

Appeal for Furnishings—Contributions of chairs, tables, sofas and bridge lamps, are being sought by the Boston Soldiers and Sailors Recreation Committee to furnish the day room of one of the Negro companies stationed at an Army camp near Boston. Persons having any of these articles to donate should get in touch with the Secretary of the Boston Soldiers and Sailors Recreation Committee at 739 Boylston Street or phone Commonwealth 4095 or 5857.

Contest for Service Men—Prizes totaling $1,500 in defense savings bonds have been offered to enlisted men serving in the First Corps Area or the First Naval District, including Connecticut, for the best letters on the subject, "What I would like to do when on leave in Boston."

The contest is sponsored by the Boston Soldiers and Sailors Recreation Committee, a member agency of the Greater Boston Community Fund, and the prizes have been donated by New England business houses. The contest opens officially today and entries postmarked up to midnight Dec. 31 will be eligible.

Praise as Well as Censure Shown Due Child by Parents

(Editor's note: Seeking to answer the old question—"how do people learn?"— two men at Yale's Institute of Human Relations have been studying the habits of animals, children and adults. William Pinkerton of the Special News Service asked them what they had found out that would help parents in training their children.

By William Pinkerton

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3—"If you want loving children who like to be with their parents, you'd better try rewarding them more than you punish them."

That's the advice to parents from two Yale research men who have just completed a study of learning principles as they operate among animals and men.

And papa better see that he gets his turn at handing out favors to the children.

"If a father's only relationship with his children comes when they have to be punished — and he never gets a chance to hand out lollypops and ice cream cones—the children are going to shy away from papa," they conclude.

Too much punishment from papa—and too few rewards—are what built up the "stern father" idea, they point out.

Rewards Should Predominate

Punishment is necessary to training children, the researchers agree, but the loving child is the one who gets more rewards for doing right (both in presents and praise) than he gets punishment for doing wrong.

There is nothing particularly new in these ideas of child-training, they remark—"they are ideas that people know in a commonsense way, but all too often they are not applied."

The average parent has many other duties besides training his children, they observe, and, unfortunately, "punishment is extremely handy for a hard-pressed parent."

In a joint interview, Dr. Neal A. Miller and Dr. John Dollard declared that people learn to do the things they are rewarded for doing. Merely repeating an act over and over will not make a person learn unless some kind of reward is attached; in other words, "practice does not always make perfect."

Must Learn to Love

They believe that children's behavior is not guided by instinct but by learning; and also that children are not born with a natural love of their parents but must learn family attitudes.

In too many homes, the two men observed, children are promptly punished for doing wrong but are not rewarded for doing the right thing.

If a mother says, "Mary, don't bother me; I'm busy," the child gets no reward for obeying unless the mother later thinks to praise her for being quiet. And without reward, the child does not learn to obey.

On the other hand, they said, many parents teach their children the very habits they want to stop, by rewarding bad behavior. Sometimes the child is ignored for making a polite request and is rewarded for making a fuss. Such a child may learn to fuss regularly for what she wants.

Public Is Invited By Fourth Estate Lodge of Masons

Guy L. Corliss of Braintree will be installed Worshipful Master of Fourth Estate Lodge, A. F. & A. M.—the "Newspaper Lodge"—at a semi-public ceremony at the Boston Masonic Temple tonight.

Wor. James W. Phelps, who served as Master of Fourth Estate Lodge in 1926-27, is to act as Installing Master, assisted by Wor. Guy L. Harden, as Installing Marshal, and Wor. Burton E. Pray of New York, who was Master of this Lodge in 1933-34, as Installing Chaplain.

Prior to the installation ceremony there will be a banquet and a short entertainment. Rt. Wor. Harold F. Coleman, District Deputy Grand Master, and his suite are to pay the Lodge a fraternal visit. Also to be present are Rt. Wor. Arthur A. Reed of the Chelsea Third District, and Rt. Wor. Malcolm McTernen, of the Lawrence Eleventh District.

Among the officers to be installed in addition to Mr. Corliss are: William B. Evans, Senior Warden; George P. Paro, Junior Warden; Roland F. Tyler, Treasurer; Wor. Dugald MacCallum, Secretary; William L. Reardon, Chaplain; Wor. John R. Jackson, Associate Chaplain; Wilfred G. Paine, Marshal; Adolph Herrmann, Senior Deacon; Joel Disher, Junior Deacon; Willard E. Brown, Senior Steward; John H. Fenton, Junior Steward; Elmer H. Trump, Inside Sentinel; Arthur F. Cole, Organist, and William H. Litchfield, Tyler.

By a Staff Photographer

Young Tar Wins Trophy

Herbert Hickey, 15, of Dorchester, Mass., receives trophy cup from Worth Rowley of Boston at Community Sailing Association boathouse, Embankment Road, Charles River, as first prize in Junior Racing Class, having attained best average in three sailboat races on the Charles River Basin.

Six Lectures On Italians' Hub Paintings

Italian paintings will be the subject of a course of six lectures, by subscription, to be given at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, by William G. Constable, Curator of Paintings there. The hour will be 2:30 o'clock each Tuesday afternoon from Nov. 4 through Dec. 16.

Beginning with a consideration of the early days of Sienese and Florentine painting, Mr. Constable, who is known as an authority on western painting, will continue with the transitional work of Tuscany, and lead up to the great masters of the fifteenth century, represented in the Museum. He will follow with a discussion of fifteenth century Umbrian and northern painters such as Piero della Francesca and Bramantino, Venetian artists of the high Renaissance, and finally those of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Masterpieces of Etruscan art will be the subject of an illustrated talk by Dr. George M. A. Hanfmann, of the Department of Fine Arts at Harvard University, in the Museum's lecture hall on Wednesday, Nov. 5, at 3 p. m. This will be free to the public.

Special programs for children will be resumed at the Museum on Sunday afternoon, with a talk on the galleries and their treasures by Miss Alice Maginnis.

Defense Orders for N. E.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The War Department has announced that additional contracts, amounting to close to $250,000, have been awarded to New England manufacturers for material for the Signal Corps, the Ordnance Department and Quartermaster Corps. They include:

Connecticut Telephone and Electric Corp., Meriden, Conn., test sets, $14,319.36; William J. Murdock Co., Chelsea, Mass., headsets, $27,629.25.

Cape Ann Tool Co., Pigeon Cove, Mass., steel forgings, $9,795.25; Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., New Bedgord, Mass., and Rome, N. Y., brass bar and phosphor bronze, $2,183.35; Pratt and Whitney, div., Hartford, Conn., grinders, $8,062; and machines, precision locating and jig boring, $13,449; Construction Service Corp., Springfield, Mass., concrete, $6,018.55; Greenfield Tap and Die Corp., Greenfield, Mass., taps, dies and diestocks, $12,138.02; Reid Bros., Co., Inc., Beverly, Mass., tools, $94,594; F. G. Jacques Construction Co. West Roxbury, Mass., construction of officers' quarters building with utilities, Camp Edwards, $31,757.

British Morale Held 'Very High'

"Every hospital in London, except two, has been bombed and so branches have been set up in outside districts, said Surgeon Rear Admiral Gordon Gordon-Taylor of London, in Boston for a clinical congress opening today.

The chief surgeon to Middlesex Hospital in London added, in an interview last night, that the British people's morale was "very high."

Rear Admiral Gordon-Taylor, a member of the British Naval Reserve, is a delegate to the clinical congress of the American College of Surgeons. He represents the British Navy as well as the English College of Surgeons at the meeting.

University City Voters Go to Polls Tuesday

A national spotlight swung down on New England and focussed on Cambridge today as the city, completing the least acrimonious political campaign in many years of its history, prepared to hold New England's first "P. R." election.

Week-end political rallies, headed for a climax tonight, featured a minimum of mudslinging—in sharp contrast to the rough and tumble spectacle being enacted across the river in Boston.

An election without bitterness and personal recrimination is news in New England, and such news is being made in Cambridge.

But this is not to say that the stakes are low. Behind the scenes, a battle for control of City Hall is raging between the veteran politicians and the Plan E slate of business and professional men, many of whom have been successful in private life but have never before run for public office.

Success or Failure

At issue, according to the Plan E Committee, is the success or failure of New England's first experiment with proportional representation, and this is one reason why the election has commanded such widespread attention.

Success of proportional representation in a city where machine politics, City Hall scandals, and "town-gown" fighting have splashed across the front pages would be considered a major victory for good government.

It was here in the University City, not long ago, that a Council voted to expunge the words "Lenin" and "Leningrad" from all printed matter in the city limits, and a former Mayor was convicted of bribery.

Cambridge voters swept Plan E into effect in November, 1940, but they have yet to vote out of office the "old guard," what James M. Landis, Chairman of the Committee, calls the "City Hall gang."

Popular uprisings have in the past sputtered and stalled without accomplishing thoroughgoing reform, simply because the voters thought the new machinery would automatically give them results, he points out.

The Committee dramatized the issue this morning in "Finish the Job" posters on the front of Cambridge street cars. They asked the election of Plan E-endorsed candidates for the Council.

Meanwhile in Harvard Yard, Memorial Hall was being renovated to serve as headquarters of the election commission during the counting of ballots next week. The count may be over in a few days, or it may take several weeks, depending upon the success the commission has with novel methods "P. R." requires.

Wooden railings have been built into the Memorial Hall floor to separate officials, tellers, and candidates, from spectators. There will be room for some 1,500 of the curious to sit and watch.

Behind the absence of acrimony i nthe recent campaign is the story of how Plan E works. Personal attacks on other candidates cannot aid, and may hurt, the man who makes them.

From the list of candidates, which numbers over 100, nine new councilors and six new school committeemen must be chosen. Interest centers primarily around the Council election, for these men will elect a Mayor from their number to be the ceremonial head and appoint a city manager to hold the actual reins of power.

Voters for the first time in New England will indicate their choices by number, not with an X. Their first choice will be marked "1," the second "2," and so on down; they may vote for as many men as they wish, so long as they do not assign the same number to two different candidates.

It is as if the voters could all congregate in a single room and vote for the man of their choice by sitting in a chair marked with his name, George H. Hallett, Jr., nationally known authority on "P. R.," says.

First each voter would go and sit in the chair of the man he liked best. They would thus group themselves together according to candidates. Then, when everyone was seated, some of the voters would see that their men had no chance of election. Those in the smallest minority would give up hope first. If they were still interested, they would go and sit in some other candidate's chairs—thus helping to elect their second choice.

The process would continue, the lowest man dropping out each time, until several of the candidates received a pre-determined quota of votes. Then they would be elected. Other voters who had wanted to help elect them because they were their second choice would have to go and sit in the chairs of their third choice, or perhaps their fourth or fifth. Sooner or later nearly everyone would be seated in chairs belonging to a small number of candidates, and when that number corresponded to the number of vacant posts, all the candidates would be elected, and everybody would have voted for someone.

Works That Way

Plan E works in practice just that way. The quota necessary for election is decided this way. Men in charge of the count add one to the total number of positions to be filled (nine plus one in the case of the Council) and divide the total vote by this number. Then they add one unit to the quotient. If they require every candidate to get this number of votes in order to be elected, only a few—the right number—can meet the requirement.

If 40,000 men and women vote in Cambridge tomorrow, the quota for election to the Council will be 4,001: you divide 40,000 by 10 and add 1. Clearly it will be possible for 9, but not for more than 9, candidates to get 4,001 votes apiece.

The School Committee quota would be 5,717: 40,000 divided by 7, plus 1. Only six candidates could be elected.

Those in charge of the count begin their work by sorting the ballots according to first choices. If any candidate has more than enough, they take the rest of his votes and give them to the second choice candidates marked on the ballots—just as the voters, finding the chairs of their number 1 man all filled, would go and sit in the number 2 group.

Then the counters declare the man on the bottom of the list defeated, and distribute his votes among the second choices marked on his ballots. Thus if a person's vote does not help elect his first choice, it will help elect his second or third. If he marks no choices on down the list, his vote may be less effective than that of a voter who did.

All this need not be the immediate concern of the ordinary voter. He can leave it to the men who, next week, will perform the count. If he wishes to watch, he is welcome; nothing except lack of space can keep him out. But his first and only real responsibility is to decide the order of his choices—and then record that decision on election day.

Every Vote Counts In Cambridge Poll

No vote will be wasted in tomorrow's "P. R." election in Cambridge. And no intelligent vote can be a vote for misgovernment. Proportional representation works that way.

Your vote must be of importance, because if the candidate you designate as first choice is defeated, one of the other choices marked on your ballot will help elect a good man.

Your vote is constructive, because you are not presented with a tweedle-de vs. tweedle-dum choice. There are plenty of independents if you do not care for the men offered by the political parties.

So an uncast ballot, the Cambridge Taxpayers Association says, is an "undeniable admission that a citizen . . . does not care how he is governed, or by whom."

Political Braille

For the first time in Cambridge's political history, campaign literature printed in Braille has made its appearance.

The Cambridge Committee for Plan E sponsored the innovation as an aid for those handicapped by blindness. Directing the preparation of the work were Donald Day, head of the Cambridge Youth League for Plan E, and Miss Peggy Greene, student at the Smith graduate school.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

(Thirty-first in a series of 36 pages)

How the Nazis Do Business

A small group of American exporters, belonging to a Chamber of Commerce in one of the Atlantic seaboard cities, met for a monthly after-luncheon discussion. Their guest of honor was an American commercial attaché who had spent many years in Nazi Germany.

Question: The United States is now devoting enormous energy to manufacturing instruments of destruction. Germany, still more. Couldn't we both come to our senses, turn our splendid machines to the making of useful objects and begin doing business with each other again? Maybe we don't like the Nazis, but every day we do business with lots of people whom we dislike, don't we?

Answer: This question contains several distinct points requiring separate answers. First, America is now "coming to its senses" in deciding to oppose Hitlerism, just as Kansas City came to its senses when it opposed the Pendergast machine.

Secondly, anyone who does business with the Nazis, by that very act enters into a conspiracy—both as an accomplice and as a victim.

Thirdly, an attempt to establish trade relations with the Nazis would not mean resuming the production of useful consumer goods but assisting in the manufacture of destruction.

Question: Those are very sweeping statements. How can a fairminded man speak of a government as though it were made up of racketeers?

Answer: Just as fairminded citizens perform their duty to society by testifying before courts against racketeers, bootleggers and swindlers. At times, such an act is the supreme test of fairmindedness.

Question: I get tired of such charges. Why do you say that the Nazis resemble racketeers?

Answer: Because the Nazi state is a gigantic conspiracy against the rest of the world. Nazi money is a device to aid in plundering. Nazi industry is largely an enterprise for creating plunderers' tools. The Nazi army is a band of experts, prepared to blow open the safes of the world's treasure houses. Laborers under Nazi domination are as galley-slaves rowing pirate ships to treasure islands for plundering gold and silver.

Question: May we not be more specific? Whom have the Nazis despoiled?

Answer: Most of the Jews in Europe. A large number of Germans. Most of the European nations, including friend and foe. France since its collapse has been forced to give the Nazis the equivalent of its whole national income for 1938. Belgium pays Germany currently as much as its whole prewar state budget. So does Denmark. Holland pays more. Norway pays 40 per cent of its total national income. Czechoslovakia has been left as an empty cupboard; Poland as a field devastated by locusts; Serbia as a house burned down.

Question: But that hasn't anything to do with business, has it? That's war.

Answer: For the Nazis that is business. That is their supreme business. For that they have organized their state, their police, their army, their banks, their laborers, their farmers, their courts. Nazi economy is based on pillage.

Question: But isn't that just accidental? It's due to a war situation.

Answer: Just as a bank robber's violence is due to a hold-up situation. The bank robber lives by such situations. So do the Nazis. They've been at it 20 years as a party; eight as a government. Their teachings of a superior race, leader-principle, living space, right to universal domination, a world mission, blood purity, slave nations, are based on a system of perpetual plunder. The Nazis are organizing the world so as to be able to collect regular tribute.

Question: Well, let's leave the old world to them, then, and restrict ourselves to trade with our near neighbors. After all we'd do better to get South America's modest trade than to exhaust our resources fighting Nazis wouldn't we?

Answer: But we wouldn't get much of South America's "modest trade." The Nazis, even before the war, were getting hold of South American markets. Here are illustrations: in 1931, Germany received 10 per cent of its imports from South America; in 1937, 17 per cent. In 1931, it sent 4.4 per cent of its exports there; in 1937, 11.2 per cent.

During that period Germany doubled its trade with Peru and Brazil, more than doubled its trade with Chile, and increased its trade with Guatemala by 250 per cent.

Here is a concrete example of specific deals. In 1936, the Nazis bought 202,000 bales of cotton from Brazil and the next year 360,000. It reduced by a proportionate amount its cotton purchases from the United States.

Question: Still even at the worst they've got to buy some things. We could bind them with contracts, couldn't we?

Answer: Nazis make contracts only to break them. They glory in their violation of promises.

Question: Then why couldn't we call them before a court?

Answer: The Nazis scorn courts. For them there is no court but force and party interests. They announce that triumphantly over all the winds and ether waves.

Question: Well, anyway, if we'd just stay out of this war, thereby forcing England to give up and make peace, we could at least do business with the non-Nazi part of the world, couldn't we?

Answer: First, there wouldn't be any non-Nazi part. Second, how could we compete with the Nazis in any market anywhere? Even in Vera Cruz or Quebec? The chief cost in the production of most manufactured articles is labor. The Nazis use virtual slave labor.

Question: Then what shall we do?

Answer: What honorable, energetic nations usually do in such a situation. America has worked out a tradition for such cases.

The Little End of the Horn

By a Staff Artist

Fold on this line

Cut on this line

Germany Has 20 Different Kinds of Marks

In Germany there are no norms or standards except the flats of a dictator. This is just as true in the realms of business as of philosophy or education. Germany actually has no objective measure of economic value. To be sure it has paper money, representing units called marks, but not every mark is worth a mark. Already by June, 1933, there were six different kinds of marks; now there are said to be 20 kinds, each having a different value and different function than the others.

The "registered" mark is worth 50 per cent more than the "ordinary" mark. The "aski" mark is usually somewhere in between. Then there are kreditsperr marks, notensperr marks, effectensperr marks, occupation marks, barter marks.

How could Americans do business with one another if the dollar had 20 different values? How could a San Francisco merchant ship $1,000 worth of oranges to New York or a Pittsburgh manufacturer send $10,000 worth of steel to Seattle if a "dollar" meant anything from 40 to 120 cents? How could you weave a rug 10 feet by 12 feet if any foot from baby's to father's might serve as the unit?

German money is not mobile. As a rule a German mark is no good outside of Germany. You can't take marks into the country or out of the country. You can't even use German credit outside the country. When you sell goods to the Nazis, they take your goods and also keep the money for the goods.

The value of any category of marks in relation to foreign currencies is completely arbitrary. The Nazis simply decree how many French francs, or Czech crowns, of Dutch guilders or Serb dinars or Polish zloties a mark shall buy. The conquered countries have nothing to say about it. The real measure of the rate of exchange in such cases is not money at all, but bayonets.

With countries that are more or less free, the value of the mark is determined for each major transaction separately. When the Nazis send Rumania old cannon for new wheat they say, "You call the wheat worth so and so many lei, and we'll call the cannon worth so and so many marks." Thus the rate of exchange is set.

Unfair Practices

The Nazis as a matter of policy resort to such "unfair trade practices" as the following:

When neighboring countries, such as

By a Staff Artist

By a Staff Artist

Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary, sent goods into Germany in their own railroad cars, the Germans kept many of those cars for months at a time.

The Nazis, in spite of all agreements, pay hidden export premiums up to 40 per cent on the goods they send into world markets.

In Bulgaria, the Nazis agreed to pay three cents a kilogram for large quantities of inferior grapes. When the goods were delivered at the Danube port, only one cent a kilogram was paid.

When Hungary, during the winter before the war, shipped turkeys through Germany to England, the turkeys disappeared in transit. The Nazis, who had taken the turkeys, indemnified the Hungarian shippers in blocked marks, which the Hungarians didn't want at all. The Nazis sold the turkeys to England for real money.

The Nazis intimidate small states by refusing to buy anything from them unless they can buy everything they want at their price.

The Nazis offer fictitious prices. For instance, they agree to pay Rumania 15 per cent more for its oil than the market price. But they pay for it in typewriters, which the Rumanians don't want, which the Rumanians cannot use, cannot sell and for which they must pay high prices.

How Nazis Get Credit

The Nazis make the poorer nations supply them with credit. For example, the Nazis buy pork from the Yugoslavs and sell them plows in return. In order to find buyers, the Germans allow the Yugoslav merchants six months' credit. When the Nazis get the Yugoslav pigs, they sell them to hungry German consumers for cash. The cash goes to the Nazi bank in Berlin—not to Belgrade. But the Belgrade bank has to advance money to the Yugoslav peasants for the pigs they sold. Six months later the Belgrade bank collects the equivalent of that pig money from the plow merchants. Then it phones to Berlin, "We've got the dinars for your plows." Berlin answers, "We have the marks for your pigs." The account is liquidated. But in the meantime, the Berlin bank has been using that money for six months, while the Belgrade bank was deprived of it for six months. Nazis offered Yugoslav merchants the credit; Yugoslavia furnished the credit.

Every Nazi commercial transaction is also a political deal. The trade, financial and travel representatives which the Nazis send to foreign countries are active political agents. The local merchants handling Nazi goods in foreign countries must without fail be active missionaries of the Nazi cause. The representatives of foreign firms, sent from foreign lands to do business in Germany must be Nazis.

* * *

In cases of commercial disputes, the Nazi courts are no more objective than the 20 kinds of Nazi marks. There is only one kind of Nazi justice, that is in favor of Nazi interests. When a foreign merchant has a dispute with a Nazi firm in Nazi land, it is useless to bring the matter before a Nazi court. A Nazi maxim is: "There exists no law which binds the State. It may do whatever it regards necessary."

* * *

The official Nazi paper writes: "A new type of individual will arise in the economic field."

He has already arisen. He is the Nazi boss or "fixer" man, who collects enormous bribes for helping extricate business men from the intricate Nazi net of prohibitions. Bribe-paying to this new dynamic type of Nazi economist is now a major business activity in the Reich.

The National income of Germany rose from 45,000,000,000 marks in 1932 to 76,000,000,000 in 1939. Practically the whole of that 31,000,000,000 additional marks came from the production of goods for the army.

Between 1933 and 1938, the number of workers increased from 12,580,000 to 20,236,000. The total sum received by them in wages remained about stationary.

* * *

Of all Germany's workers, 38 per cent now are women.

Self-employed workers in their own shops have been deprived by the State of licenses, so they would be compelled to work in arms factories.

Many young clerical workers have been dismissed so they would have to go into factories.

Child labor has been resumed on a fairly large scale.

More than 10,000 convicts have been taken from jails to work in factories.

By a Staff Artist

Fold on this line

Could You Do Business With Hitler?

By Joseph C. Harsch

A lot of people have thought they could do business with Hitler.

So far every one has been left holding a very empty bag—whether it was commercial business or diplomatic business.

Behind it is a very simple reason. Nazi doctrine teaches that there are two sets of rules of conduct. One set of rules applies between Germans. A second set of rules applies between Germans and other peoples. The second set of rules provides that any established moral or ethical standard of conduct is nullified when a German wants something at the expense of other peoples or individuals.

How can you do business with anyone using that kind of a standard? The answer is that you can't. One example of Nazi business dealings is sufficient. Brazil sold coffee to Germany. Germany turned around and sold the same coffee in Rotterdam for less than the purchase price. The resale spoiled the Brazilian market in the balance of Europe. Brazil still hoped to get railroad equipment and heavy machinery in payment. But shipments lagged farther and farther behind. Brazil lost its European coffee market. Germany still owed Brazil a heavy balance. But of course it was never paid. And it was never expected to be paid. Hitler's Germany is not troubled by debts. It piled up the debts with every intention of letting the war wipe them out.

The same thing has been repeated a thousand times in dealings with individuals, companies and countries. Promises are given freely, and just as freely ignored. There is the case of the German invasion of Denmark. On the day before it took place the German Minister went with all formality to the King and assured him that under no circumstances would Germany dream of invading Denmark. Even while he spoke, hundreds of German soldiers were already in the harbor of Copenhagen lying hidden beneath the hatches of coal barges.

The record of the past is so long and so unbroken by exceptions that if one is to judge by past performance, the answer is perfectly obvious and unchallengeable, that you can't do business with Hitler.

It is true that past performance is not enough in itself to justify a conclusion that Germany might not be different if it were victorious. It is obvious now that Hitler was getting ready for his big war from the very day he took over power. Since he was getting ready for war you may think that he did things which he would not do under other circumstances. But we have another basis for judging how a victorious Germany would behave. We have the teachings of the Nazi Party and a whole century of background of Germanic thinking behind those teachings. And we also know a great deal about the plans Germany has today for organizing the rest of the world. And you can't draw much assurance of fair dealing from either.

The Nazi Party is based on a strange myth doctrine that a thing they call the Aryan race is superior to all other races and because of its superiority has both a right and a destiny to conquer and rule all other races. This myth goes on to argue that only one branch of the Aryan race has managed to survive today in a pure form and that is the German branch. From that they persuade themselves that the German Aryans have both a right and a duty to conquer and rule others. The others, they think, are destined and qualified only to be servants of the superior German race.

This is a very strange doctrine which has no basis whatever in history or in material sciences. The Germans are no more pure Aryan than the Rumanians, or the Welsh, or the Mexicans. The American Indian comes nearer to being pure Aryan than the German. But a lot of German nationalists and even some great German philosophers have taught this idea for many years and Hitler has founded his régime on this myth-idea.

If all this isn't enough to make anyone suspicious of Nazi Germany, there are the current German plans for the new world. The German newspapers have published many articles on the subject since the war began. Much more extreme plans have fallen into the hands of American diplomats and newspaper correspondents in Berlin. They show that Germany has no intention whatever of doing business with anyone on a fair basis. On the contrary, they intend to rearrange the whole world to their own convenience. They intend to have Germany produce almost all the manufactured goods in the world. And they intend to have everyone else work to supply raw materials for German industry, and spend their wages buying what German industry would produce. No American factory would be allowed to sell a single thing anywhere which would compete with something a German factory wanted to sell.

Of course they intend to do business with the United States. But they intend to do it on their own terms. They would tell the American farmer what he could raise, what prices he could sell it for, and where he could sell it. They would close down many American factories and they would tell the others just what they could manufacture and where they could sell it.

All of this is what Nazi leaders themselves say they will do.

So you have three good reasons to be more than a little suspicious of how Germany would behave if it won the war. Of course it might eventually settle down and learn that honest business is good business. But that would certainly take a very long time. Meanwhile, Germans would be very rich and everyone else would be working for them, at very low wages.

British Use U. S. Bombers To Attack European Coast

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—American-built Hudson bombers of the Coastal Command attacked a fish oil factory on the Norwegian coast and hit a tanker and a supply ship last night in low-level attacks on Axis shipping off the coasts of Norway and the Netherlands, the Air Ministry reported today.

The attacks were carried out despite bad weather which forced a lull in the air offensive against Germany after a week end of intense activity during which the RAF blasted at Kiel, Northern France and coastal shipping.

Besides the bombardment of the fish oil factory—a frequent target for the RAF now to prevent the oil from reaching Germany—the communiqué said a wireless station was bombed, a small supply ship machine-gunned and a warehouse attacked.

Results could not be observed, however, the communiqué said.

Reuters quoted the German agency, DNB, as saying British Spitfires attacked Alderney, one of the German-occupied Channel islands, last night and that one of them was shot down and the pilot taken prisoner.

The German Air Force, relatively inactive overnight, sent over only a few "lone-wolf" raiders. They bombed isolated points in East Scotland and East Anglia. The Government said slight damage occurred at one point but no casualties.

German planes were reported over two Northern Midland towns early this afternoon.

[Berlin claimed its bombers struck at shipping in the Suez Canal again last night while nearer home other aircraft attacked convoys off the British coast, sinking one 4,000-ton vessel and damaging six others. The attack on the Suez roadstead resulted in the destruction of one 6,000-ton merchantman, the daily war bulletin declared.]

The British declared they had inflicted fresh damage on German bases in Northern France and penetrated deep into Germany itself to bomb important military targets.

They acknowledged the loss of four planes on the night of Nov. 1, during attacks on Kiel and other objectives in Northwest Germany, but said they had shot down six German bombers over Britain the same night.

[The Germans said four British planes were destroyed on the night of Nov. 1.]

In addition to attacking Northwest Germany the RAF also smashed at Brest, Le Havre and St. Nazaire on the German-occupied French coast Saturday night and followed this up with a daylight sweep over Northern France during which Nazi supply trains were strafed, the Air Ministry said.

Four fighter planes were lost in the daylight foray, the Ministry acknowledged.

American volunteers with the RAF, including several in a Canadian squadron, were said to have taken part in the week-end attacks on German shipping, and it was disclosed that one—New York-born Wing Commander Henry de Clifford Anthony Woodhouse—had been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for gallantry in recent operations.

American Fliers Lead In October Plane Bag

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 3

The No. 1 American Eagle Squadron shot down more German airplanes in October than any other RAF fighter squadron, the Air Ministry News Service has announced.

These American volunteer pilots destroyed nine of the 81 German planes credited to the Fighter Command for the month, a statement said. All of the Eagles' victims were shot down over Axis-occupied territory.

New Type of Ammunition

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Britain disclosed last night that it was manufacturing a "new and highly secret" ammunition for the Battle of the Atlantic, the formula for which presumably has been passed on to the United States, as are other British military secrets.

Disclosure that the new ammunition is being used by some British warships on convoy escort duty was made in a Ministry of Supply announcement telling a commonplace story of 20 Welsh factory hands who worked through the night to get out a rush order of the new stuff for a truck load.

The new ammunition is more than ordinarily secret. Most higher-ups asked about it had not heard of it. One who had would not talk of it, even off the record.

Authoratative quarters here would neither confirm nor deny a report abroad that the British were now filling their depth charges for naval warfare with an explosive much more powerful than TNT. Informed observers, however, said they believed that such a super depth charge would be too much to hope for.

They said that if the report should be true, it would give Britain and the United States a powerful trump in the Battle of the Atlantic, although they thought it would not be a decisive factor.

"The big job is to find the U-boat, and then drop depth charges," they said. "The present type of charges are pretty effective once the destroyer finds the sub."

Britain Urged to Speed Action

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Former War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha called today for "some precise military action, some muscular effort," which could tear away "the grip now fastened on the throat of Soviet Russia."

Addressing a public meeting at Devonport, Devonshire, Mr. Hore-Belisha, who was War Minister under Prime Minister Chamberlain in the early months of the war, added his voice to the persistent clamor for some more concrete British action against Germany.

Yesterday Sir Samuel Hoare, former Foreign and Home Secretary now serving as Ambassador to Madrid, declared in an address at Reading that Britain must show "outward visible signs" that Hitler can be beaten.

Mr. Hore-Belisha declared that material help could relieve, but could not transform Russia's plight.

"This is no ebullition of armchair strategy," he added, "but an expression of elementary common sense."

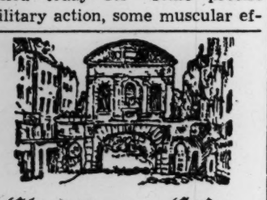
He declared that while the Government alone could say what could be done, certainly a good principle to follow would be to compel the Germans to accept battle where the British preponderance of sea power could be brought to bear.

Any continental invasion, he warned, would have to be strong enough to be decisive, because "nothing short of a major operation would be likely to deter Hitler."

Still greater efforts to destroy Hitler's war machine were urged by Sir Samuel.

In an address at Reading University he declared that Britain must destroy the doctrine of an "invincible Germany" and convince the occupied countries that she can win.

"Europe," he said, "is in the phase of believing in a stalemate. . . . It may take long, but whether it be late or soon, outward visible signs there must be that we can beat Hitler's war machine before we can expect the will to resist to take the place of sullen resentment against irresisitible dictation."



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, England

British Tighten Night Defense Against Air Raids

Six German bombers fall victim to night fighters in enemy's renewal of attacks after lull.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 3—Marked improvement in Britain's defenses against the Nazi night bomber was revealed during the sharp resurgence of air warfare over the week end.

Six German bombers were brought down over the British Isles Saturday night when the Luftwaffe employed lone-plane tactics over an unusually wide area to test out Britain's new raid defenses.

In official air circles here great satisfaction is expressed with this figure of six raiders shot down, for it is believed to represent the very high loss ratio of between 10 and 15 per cent.

This is regarded as particularly good in view of lone-raider tactics which the Germans used over the week end. There were no big concentrations of bombers over any one point which would have offered an easier target for the British night fighters.

Details of Britain's new air-raid defense improvements cannot be revealed, but it is acknowledged that there has been important progress in improving instrument devices in both antiaircraft fire and the night fighters.

Big Gain in Efficiency

A few weeks ago Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Pile, Commander in Chief of the Anti-Aircraft Command, gave figures indicating that, compared to 1940, the accuracy of anti-aircraft fire has now improved by about 3,000 per cent.

It is, of course, difficult to be precise in a question of this sort, and figures may not mean a great deal. But there are good reasons to support the general thesis that the efficiency of anti-aircraft fire has increased enormously in the past year. The same is even truer of the night fighters.

The results of this week-end's raids—which included London's first air-raid alarm for more than three months—have strengthened the theory held by a number of aviation experts here that the defense against the night bomber has progressed to a point where the effectiveness of enemy night raiders has now passed its zenith and begun to decline.

These experts maintain that there is always a lag in defense against new tactics such as those represented by black-out raiders, but that eventually defense catches up on offense and renders those particular offensive tactics too costly. They contend that this point has now been reached with the night bombing.

Two Schools of Thought

These conclusions however are still disputed by another school whose members maintain that the lengthy lull in night raids on Britain has been due chiefly to the fact that Hitler's bombers have been too busy in the east.

So far there is no sign that any considerable number of bombers have been brought back from the Russian front for action against Britain, although a good many fighters appear to have returned here to combat the RAF's daylight sweeps over Northern France, Belgium, and Holland.

These sweeps were particularly successful along the coast over the week end. The Air Ministry claims to have sunk or badly damaged at least 25 supply vessels in coastal waters in addition to raids on railway junctions and wireless stations in Northern France.

The Bomber Command also hit hard despite the bad weather at Kiel and other objectives in northwest Germany, as well as docks at Brest, Havre, and St. Lazarre.

Heavy Cost to Attackers

The fact that the British themselves continue to carry out regular night raids against objectives in Germany is a fair indication that defense has not yet entirely caught up with offense in night bombing, but it is also true that British bomber losses have been considerable.

Perhaps the soundest conclusion that it is possible to draw so far from this contest between the night bomber and air raid defense—mainly the night fighter—is that cost to the attacker, while not absolutely prohibitive, appears to have reached a point where intense night raids on a heavy scale are only worth it if the bomber attack is directly related to some particular aspect of high military strategy.

Thus British raids on channel ports have the definite purpose of discouraging any preparations for invasion, and RAF night raids on Kiel, Hamburg, and other ports in Western Germany have the dual purpose of pinpricking the German industrial war effort and at the same time encouraging the Russians by keeping up an intermittent western fron in the air.

A. T. S. Girls in Action

Similarly the lone-raider tactics of the Germans over Britain this week-end apparently had the dual purpose of testing out the new British defenses as well as doing a certain amount of nuisance damage.

The raid in the London area produced quite a lot of gunfire, though no bombs dropped on the Capital itself. The alarm gave the girls in the Auxiliary Territorial Service on London gun sites the distinction of being the first in the country to go into action against enemy airplanes.

Mixed crews of men and girls operated both the detection apparatus and the guns themselves. Actual firing was reserved for the men, but the girls shared almost all the other tasks connected with antiaircraft gun defense.

After firing ceased the A. T. S. were served hot drinks. One of the girls when questioned said: "We were all very excited, but I don't think we showed it."

An officer stated that "all the girls were composed and most efficient."

International

British Women Test Anti-Invasion Equipment

Women of the British Women's Auxiliary Air Force are shown testing aerial camera and camera guns at a firing range of the School of Instrument Repairers and Cine Projectionists.

British Sea Losses Decrease

By the Associated Press

Great Britain's shipping losses in October were considerably less than in September, but it lost more planes than Germany in their cross-Channel warfare during the past month, figures released in Berlin and London disclosed during the week end.

According to the German High Command, 441,300 tons of British shipping were destroyed by submarines, surface raiders and airplanes in October, as compared with 683,400 tons in September—a drop of approximately one third.

The British, who reported at least 103 Axis ships destroyed or damaged during the month without giving tonnage figures, did not estimate their own losses, but their figures in the past have been far below those given by the Germans.

German and British figures on the number of Royal Air Force planes destroyed during October differed sharply, but the British—who have been more active offensively than the Germans in Western Europe—acknowledged their losses exceeded those of the Nazis.

Berlin declared the British had lost 236 planes over the English Channel and over Germany, while London admitted losses of 143 aircraft.

The Germans did not estimate their own losses, but the British said they had destroyed 100 German planes.

In their own losses the British listed 52 fighters, 89 bombers, and one other plane shot down over Europe, and one plane shot down over England. They said the Germans had lost 23 planes over Britain and 74 fighters and three bombers over Europe.

In the Middle East, the British acknowledged the loss of 41 planes to 18 for the Axis.

Swedish Ship Sold

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Swedish-American line has sold the new 28,000-ton passenger liner Stockholm to the Italian Government for £2,000,000 (about $8,000,000), Reuters reported in a dispatch from Stockholm.

The vessel was built in Italy.

[The modern, ten-deck, air-conditioned liner Stockholm was launched March 10, 1940, at Monfalcone, near Trieste, Italy, and was to have been delivered to Sweden last December. Its whereabouts at that time was not publicly known. In view of the above report, it may never have left Italy.

The Stockholm has a capacity of 1,300 passengers in trans-Atlantic service and 620 in cruise work. It was to have been put on the New York-Gothenburg run and in West Indies, South America and North Cape cruise services.]

British Aid Flows To Soviet via Arctic

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Informed British said that a steady stream of munitions and supplies was moving to Russia, much of it shipped from Britain by way of the northern port of Archangel.

Information here indicates that Russia expects to keep the Archangel Harbor cleared of ice throughout the winter so the flow of materials to replace those lost on the fighting front may continue.

Cruiser Cleveland Launched in Camden

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 3 (AP)—Another warship in the Nation's drive toward a two-ocean Navy surpassed by none, the 10,000-ton cruiser Cleveland, was launched Nov. 3 in a somber atmosphere under leaden skies.

Completed seven months ahead of schedule, the fast fighting ship is the first of a new class of 32 cruisers for which the Navy has contracted.

With a light rain drenching a handful of spectators, Mrs. Selma Florence Smith Burton, wife of United States Senator Harold O. Burton, former Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, christened the vessel as it slid into the Delaware River at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation yards.

Certain Classes of Italians Get a Larger Dole of Bread

ROME, Nov. 3 (AP)—Premier Mussolini has ordered that more bread be allotted expectant mothers, boarding school children and Italy's hardest working manual laborers at the expense of the rations of the rich.

The quota for the women and the boarding school children was raised about three ounces a day to a total of 10 ounces and that of such workers as miners, stevedores and mountain laborers was increased from 12 to 15 ounces daily. An extra ounce and a half of bread and spaghetti each was ordered added to the food given children fed in school refectories.

To make these increases possible unspecified reductions were ordered in the rations of landlords who do not farm their own lands and "certain well-to-do categories which, having greater possibilities, can adapt themselves to further economy in the consumption of bread."

Finance Minister Paolo Thaon di Revel, told the Fascist Chamber Budget Committee Italy had raised 76,000,000,000 lire (about $4,000,000,000) in the first 15 months of war, mostly by borrowing from public and various Government agencies. The Committee approved four undisclosed measures for financing war expenses of the armed forces.

Duce Warns France

ROME, Nov. 3 (AP)—Premier Mussolini declared today that Italy "does not forget" its scores against France.

He spoke at the dedication of a monumental mausoleum on Janiculum Hill to the memory of the Italians who were killed fighting under Giuseppe Garibaldi for the unification of Italy.

No Pants Cuffs?

ROME, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Tailors' Guild is considering a proposal to abolish cuffs on men's trousers as insanitary, wasteful, and the invention of a British Prince, La Stampa of Turin said today.

Politics Outdistances Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Prime Ministers have come and gone so rapidly in Australia in the last year or two that official portrait painters have been unable to keep up. As a result today the gallery at Federal Parliament House, Canberra, where portraits of Prime Ministers are hung, is short three portraits. Actually the painters are two and a half portraits behind.

Portrait of Robert G. Menzies, who went out of office in August, is only half finished. Portrait of Arthur W. Fadden, Prime Minister for September, has not yet been started, although a young Melbourne artist has been commissioned to do the work. No one has yet been assigned to paint the new Prime Minister, John Curtin, who came into office in October.

"But," say Labor supporters optimistically, "there is no need to worry about that. John Curtin will remain in power so long that the artists will have plenty of time in which to catch up."

Wavell Viewing Malaya Forts?

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The visit of the British Commander in India, Sir Archibald P. Wavell, to Singapore was linked by some informed although unofficial quarters today to the German advance through the Crimea toward the Caucasus.

These sources believed General Wavell was sizing up the present Malayan defenses to determine whether he can safely use all other military resources at his disposal in or near the Caucasus. General Wavell reached Singapore yesterday and already has conferred with Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief in the Far East.

General Wavell is up against a tough decision, these quarters pointed out, for once it is taken it is almost irrevocable because of the vast distances and poor communications between two potential trouble spots, the Caucasus and the Far East.

India is one of the chief suppliers of manpower for the defense of Singapore and Malaya.

Other sources noted press reports of growing tension between Japan and the United States and said General Wavell's visit to the Far Eastern stronghold might have something to do with that.

They speculated that Germany might be bringing pressure on Japan to start a conflict in the Pacific.

Authoritative quarters, however, declined comment on General Wavell's talks with Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, British Far Eastern commander, and Alfred Duff Cooper, British Far East political co-ordinator.

Informed quarters merely said it was Britain's primary intention to prevent spread of the Far Eastern war by demonstrating the strength of her defenses and ABCD—American, British, Chinese, Dutch—solidarity.

London newspapers gave prominence to dispatches from the United States which interpreted Germany's allegations of United States attack on her as a preparation for invocation of the Tri-Power Alliance.

[Neither Berlin nor Tokyo dispatches, however, reported any indication that the Tri-Power Pact was being made an issue at present in Germany's charges.]

British Set Net

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 3 (AP)—Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, British Deputy Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, is returning to Australia shortly for consultations, Prime Minister John Curtin announced today.

[It was presumed Sir Thomas would talk with Alfred Duff Cooper, Britain's Far East Co-Ordinator, who is expected to go to Australia from Singapore, where he conferred today with Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander-in-Chief in India.]

Far East 'Uncertain'

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Nov. 3 (AP)—Alfred Duff Cooper, British Co-ordinator in the Far East, declared today during a refueling stop on a flight from Singapore, Straits Settlements, to Sydney, New South Wales, that the Far Eastern political situation had become "very uncertain."

Before leaving Singapore, he conferred with Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British Commander in India, who just had arrived at the British Malayan stronghold.

De Valera Warns Irish to Be Ready

DUBLIN, Nov. 3 (AP)—President Eamon de Valera told Irish defense forces yesterday that the Irish must be ready to defend themselves "to the death against whoever may become the aggressor."

"The aim of any foreign power endeavoring to come in here will be to exploit us to their own advantage and anyone who thinks otherwise is a fool," De Valera said at a military review at Tralee, County Kerry.

Oddly Built Ship Baffles Submarines

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 3 (AP)—One of the queerest looking vessels afloat has arrived at the Charleston Navy Yard—the Sea Otter, 2d, an underslung, broken-back naval freighter built to evade the submarine menace.

The freighter, whose construction broke all established rules of shipbuilding, came here from Port Arthur, Texas, and the trip was her first test trial in the open sea. She was built at Orange, Texas.

From the base here the ship will be put through a series of trial runs to iron out any flaws which may appear. Commander Hamilton V. Bryan said the ship "behaved marvelously, even when we ran into some rough weather."

"We had a little lubrication trouble, but nothing else," he added.

He said the Sea Otter left Texas a week ago Sunday but stayed off the coast for two days before heading for Charleston. The trip was made in a little more than five days.

W. Starling Burgess, co-designer of the ship with Commander Bryan, was a passenger on the first run.

Hitler Puts 'Allies' at Front To Relieve German Soldiers

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Adolf Hitler is teaching the nations which he calls his allies their first stern lesson of the "new order"—that they must fight to keep their place in it.

The daily communiqués tell part of the story.

They disclose that in the icy front line mire of the Russian front today the Rumanians, the Hungarians, the Italians, the Spanish "Blue" Corps and the Finns are doing a good deal of the fighting for the German soldier.

The Rumanians were permitted, to carry the brunt in the siege lines about Odessa and finally, as their reward, they were allowed to occupy the city when the Russians had evacuated.

The Italians and the Hungarians were given the task of preparing the ground for eventual conquest, by German troops, of industrial cities in the Donets Basin.

The Spaniards are being used on the Leningrad front. They are helping besiege Russia's second city and are taking the shock of repeated Russian counterattacks.

From the start of the campaign the Finns have done almost all the fighting in the far north.

Only last week it had become obvious that Hitler was trying to get the use of Turkey's 2,000,000 troops for the Caucasian or Iranian frants.

Hitler is apparently counting on the day, which he believes is not too far distant, when Russia can be held at arm's length by a force composed largely of these armies of his "allies," which would be directed and to some extent aided by the German military machine itself.

Hitler has written very frankly, in "Mein Kampf," what he thinks of allies and alliances.

He said: "One makes allies only for fighting." And he wrote that England and Italy were the only real allies Germany needed to bother with. He scorned allies who would "suck like leeches on our own economy."

On the Russian battle line itself, the gradual process of replacing Germans with non-Germans may not stem from an actual lack of German soldiers, heavy though the Nazi losses have been since June 22.

It may involve, for one thing, the maintenance of the morale of the German soldier, who is tired of fighting far from home. It involves Hitler's necessity of maintaining a fresh, powerful force constantly trained for invasion of the British Isles and ready to move westward on a moment's notice.

Reich Offers Marriage Loans In Plan to Occupy New Lands

BERLIN (AP)—The Nazis plan to spend a billion Reichsmarks (nominally $400,000,000) this year to subsidize marriages and babies.

As part of the program to increase population, the German Government long has been granting "marriage loans" to encourage poor couples to wed. To encourage births, part of the loan is written off for each child born to a loan family.

At present, two motives are given for the steady Nazi campaign to increase the birthrate:

War takes its toll among the healthiest and best men of the Nation; it destroys potential fathers.

The expanding Germany of today needs more sons and daughters to fill the newly-conquered territories.

"We need more of our best, and only mothers will be able to supply these best," said Das Schwarze Korps, publication of Heinrich Himmler's S.S. Elite Troops. It declares that every German woman should bear a war child because "Greater Germany has become larger" and "in the east wide spaces are waiting to be filled with German life.

"Colonies which we are wresting from British moneybags call for youthful pioneer spirit," the publication adds.

Whether children are born in or out of wedlock is not considered important by Nazi officials. The important thing, they say, is that the children are racially pure. Rodolph Hess, now interned in England, and Heinrich Himmler put the official Nazi stamp of approval of illegitimacy, and it is an open secret that a number of the cloisters and monasteries confiscated by the Gestapo are now used to house unwed mothers.

The centerpiece of the German policy in increasing marriages and births is the marriage loan. It is designed to set up in housekeeping young couples who normally couldn't afford it. The working class principally takes advantage of these loans, which are financed by an extra income tax imposed on bachelors and spinsters. This extra tax for not being married averages about 600 marks ($240) a year.

Conditions for this loan are that the couple must be healthy and "politically unobjectionable." For eligibility, the annual income of the father may not exceed 8,000 marks ($3,200).

The average loan is 600 marks ($240) made in the form of certificates to buy household furnishing, linens, cooking utensils, and the like. For each child born, the couple's debt is reduced one fourth. Ten marks are paid out monthly for each third and fourth child and twenty marks for each fifth and every additional child thereafter.

These marriage loans have very easy terms. They bear no interest, and are paid off at the rate of 1 per cent monthly, which is deducted from pay checks.

Latest available figures given by Fritz Reinhardt, Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, show that from January, 1934, to June, 1937, the state-subsidized couples produced twice as many children as other marriages concluded in the same period.

Herr Reinhardt said 1,100,000 families had benefited from this plan since October, 1935, and that at the present time aid is being granted to 2,500,000 families with 5,000,000 children. To carry out these measures, Herr Reinhardt said, the Reich so far has expended more than three billion marks.

American Reading Turns to Mechanics

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—The national defense program has given a practical slant to American reading tastes.

The American Library Association reports that mechanical workers have swamped libraries with their requests for technical books.

The demand for books on American history, democracy, Pan-American relations, and current national affairs has been especially urgent in cities with large defense factories, such as Detroit, Mich., and Oakland, Calif., surpassing even interest in books on the European war.

Enlisted men in the Army and Navy training centers, away from their usual routine of life, have set up a new demand for books of all sorts, the Association said.

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War Issues in Canadian Parliament: Price Control to Cover Wide Range

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 3—The gravest problems in Canada's history face Parliament as it begins a new session here today. The same thing, of course, could have been said about every previous session since the fall of 1939, for the problems of Canada have never ceased to grow with the progress of the war. But today Parliament faces not merely new problems, but, in fact, a new nation, almost unrecognizable by pre-war standards.

The Government's new wage and price control law, which comes into effect Nov. 17 through an order in Council published yesterday, is expected to hold an important place during the discussions of the current session.

Canada is approaching total mobilization for war, total use of its manpower, and total use of its money. That is the condition which poses for Parliament unprecedented decisions and forces it to explore unprecedented remedies.

Resources First Problem

The basic problem which Parliament must consider is how the resources of the Nation are to be mobilized still further. The time has come when Canada must decide where it is going to use its remaining reserves of energy, how much of that reserve is to go into the fighting services, how much into war industry, and, finally, how little it can use in civilian industry and still maintain a tolerable living standard.

All the debates of Parliament, directly or indirectly, will revolve around that central problem. Many solutions will be offered by various parties. The Government naturally will defend its record as representing the maximum war effort of which Canada has been capable to date; but what further efforts it will forecast, how it has decided in its own mind to distribute the Nation's remaining energies, is still a secret. Parliament will want to know the answer in some detail.

From some parts of the Conservative Party will come a demand for a specific solution—total conscription of manpower. The Conservative Party, like the Liberal Government, was elected on the specific pledge not to conscript men for fighting overseas. The Government has observed that pledge, but has enforced conscription for home defense and has taken power to conscript manpower for industry or wealth for any purpose.

Conscription Issue

In the last few months R. B. Hanson, Conservative House leader, has indicated his belief that total conscription must be adopted, regardless of the pledges of the last election.

In London recently Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King reiterated his belief that Canada could obtain all the men needed for overseas service by voluntary enlistment.

These conflicting views are expected to come into open clash before the session is over. The Government will seek to avoid a long conscription controversy.

Whatever comes of the conscription debate, which is proceeding in the press and the homes of Canada and will reach Parliament in due course, the problem of mobilizing manpower remains. J. L. Ilsley, Finance Minister, has confirmed that Canada is reaching the end of its normal labor supplies and must get extra labor for war factories either by the use of women or, as Mr. Ilsley now says, by reducing civilian consumption, which means reducing or closing peacetime industries. This key problem, which involves in one way or another every home in the country, has several aspects.

Labor's Complaints

The first is the problem of labor itself. For months now there have been rumblings of trouble among working men, though at the moment Canada is entirely free from strikes in wartime industries. At its recent convention the powerful Trades and Labor Congress registered bitter complaint against the administration of the Government's basic labor policy, which is to peg wages but guarantee labor a bonus sufficient to cover any increase in the cost of living.

Some of the Trades and Labor Congress complaints which are expected to echo in the present session are that conciliation boards are slow in reporting, that labor has not been taken fully into the confidence of the Government, that labor representatives have not been appointed to wartime administrative boards, that employers have been given labor information ahead of labor unions affected, and that blanket pegging of wages has caused serious inequalities as between various districts. The Government thus is expected to face strong and searching criticism of its labor policy and administration.

Closely linked with all this is the problem of living costs. They are mounting steadily and stood at 14.7 per cent above the pre-war level at the first of September. They may have risen since that date.

Living Costs

This is the index which the Government watches most closely in its present total management of the Canadian economy. By the movement of living costs the success of the Government's entire economic policy will and must be judged. Mr. Ilsley has stated repeatedly of late that inflation can be beaten, that the Government intends to beat it, and lately the Government has made drastic moves to head off rising prices by rationing of certain luxuries. It will have to go much further, either by direct controls and rationing or by financial measures.

This means, in turn, that Parliament faces a budget which would have seemed incredible and fantastic before war broke out.

It is expected that Parliament must either order still higher taxes or compulsory loans or both; or else it must rely on voluntary contributions far larger than any received to date.

Parliament will also be required, probably, to seek a solution to the perennial problem of wheat—the growing surplus of unsold prairie grain, the plight of the prairie farmer, the advisability of reducing production next year, and the possible need of wheat in Russia.

Advertising Put Under Price Board

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Nov. 3

The Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board announced today the extension of its authority over consumer credit to include "the terms and conditions of advertising the sale or supply of goods and services."

Under its broad administration, the Board has authority to prohibit transactions and advertising which do not comply with its consumer credit order.

Board officials said it was possible the price control regulations in general might lead to conferences with companies advertising their products to make sure of co-operation all around in the program of fitting Canadian supplies to the demand.

OTTAWA, Nov. 3 (AP)—Canada's wartime price control regulations which go into effect Nov. 17 places a ceiling on the cost of all goods and a wide variety of services from public utilities to hairdressing, it was disclosed yesterday in an Order-in-Council.

The order fixes the highest price paid for goods or services between Sept. 15 and Oct. 11 as the maximum and is retroactive to cover contracts already made for delivery after Nov. 17.

In addition to all goods, 11 services were brought under the price ceiling regulations. They include public utilities, telegraph, telephone and radio, transportation, repairs of all kinds, the supplying of meals, refreshments and beverages, motion pictures, laundries, undertakers, plumbing, hairdressers and beauty parlors, warehouses and storage.

Scrap Iron Price Fixed

Scrap iron was one of the first commodities for which definite figures were announced. Maximum prices which may be paid for the war—vital metal in Ontario and Quebec retroactive to Sept. 22, were set as follows:

Delivered to a consumer's plant, the price for number one machinery cast, gross ton, must not exceed $23 at Toronto, Windsor, Walkerville, Ont., and Montreal.

The price at Fort Williams, Ont., was established at $18 a ton. Lower prices are prescribed for No. 2 machinery cast iron scrap, automobile cast, plow points, chilled cast iron, white iron and stove plate cast.

For scrap purchases at any point in the Dominion the maximum price shall be those established for Ontario and Quebec, less regular freight charges for shipping point to nearest basing point.

Wide Powers Granted

To police the consumer credit restrictions, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board's powers are extended to include terms and conditions of advertising to sale or supply of goods and services.

A consumer credit order, made public Oct. 11, decrees that down payments on any goods affected by the order, other than private automobiles, must be at least one-third of the total cash price and not less than $10 at date of delivery.

The balance must be paid in full within 12 months with minimum monthly payments of $5.

Minimum down payment on automobiles must be 50 per cent of the cash price with 12 to 18 months, depending on the cost of the car, in which to complete the purchase.

Informed sources said it was probable some exemptions from the price-fixing order probably would be granted for some time. In this category they placed "certain perishables" which would be permitted to "ride the market" at least for a while.

Prices for Fruit

These informants pointed out the prices of citrus fruits and vegetables imported largely during the winter season were established by values in the United States and would be granted provisional exemptions.

It was believed likely the control board would establish regional offices in every community of more than 10,000 population in order to swiftly handle complaints.

Authorities here said they believed the elment of competition would continue as brisk as ever despite the price ceiling.

It was noted that in many instances prices were higher during the period on which the ceiling was based than for some time, leaving an opportunity to merchants to offer attractive prices when possible well below the ceiling.

"And," put in one official, "there is nothing in the legislation forbidding bargain sales."

Halifax Sees War One of 'Workshops'

DETROIT, Nov. 3 (AP)—Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, said today that "this is a war of the workshops."

"Production, more production, and still more production, that is the battle cry," he told a luncheon meeting of the Economic Club. "For too long we have had to make our plans fit the amount of material available. Now we see that we must accumulate so much material that we can make whatever plans the situation demands."

In England, he said, "capital, labor, and management recognized that they are partners working to a common end, and they now have the reward of seeing the stuff in a swelling stream beginning to roll off the production lines.

"And to that stream is now being added the rising tide of the production of your great factories both here in Detroit and all through the United States.

"The productive strength and resources of your country and mine together are greater than anything the Nazis can muster in spite of their victories and all the territory that they have grabbed. You can rely on us to go on holding the front line until the battle of the shops has been won, and then with your help, we will have the arms and munitions to bring Hitler and his gang to a final reckoning."

He said that the Russians had inflicted huge losses on Germany, but had suffered severely themselves not only in men but in material. "And they now look to the workers of Great Britain and the United States to make those losses good, and I am sure we will not let them look in vain."

Framework of Trouble

Thomas, Detroit News

Uncle Sam's Defense Difficulties

"Sorry, boys, but we can't get materials with workers on strike."

U. S. Strikes Solace to Nazis; Where Lies the Justification?

Continued from Page 1

aged British warships and of still another affecting a major steel company at the very time when economists are warning that next year may find this country with a 10,000,000-ton steel shortage on its hands.

So serious did the first strike become that President Roosevelt last night ordered the Army to take over and begin operation of the Bendix, N. J., plant of Air Associates, Inc. At the same time, all the Chief Executive's influence has been necessary to win a truce until Nov. 15 in the action of John L. Lewis in calling out 53,000 miners in an effort to spread the closed shop to captive steel company mines.

It is Mr. Lubin's thesis that every labor dispute which reaches the public eye is matched by a thousand which are peacefully and quickly settled and that these, rather than the few sensational work stoppages, set the real tenor of labor relations in the country today.

Be that as it may, there is no denying that some of these strikes have seriously hampered defense production. A case in point was the strike, early this summer, which tied up production in a leading propeller plant. According to the aviation industry, this strike not only gravely lowered warplane production during an entire month but brought about a continuing shortage of propellers which has not yet been made up.

Although much is heard about the jurisdictional strike, Mr. Lubin's figures show that during the first seven months of this year only 1.9 per cent of the strikes were jurisdictional in character. He also asserted that, comparing man days worked with man days lost through strikes, the loss has been between one-fourth and one-fifth per cent of all time devoted to defense production.

Unions' Contention

Union leaders assert that the spread and strengthening of unionization during times of boom is the only defense which workers have against anti-union activity and a demoralization of their organizations in days of depression. They hope to prevent the drift away from unions which followed the World War.

Much more debatable has been the practice, roundly attacked on the floor of Congress, whereby unions have demanded work permits for non-union labor on defense jobs. While union officials say this is necessary to maintain hard-fought-for standards of pay and hours, other observers claim that in many instances it has been little more than racketeering at the expense of Uncle Sam.

In much the same way, unions have been criticized for a widespread unwillingness to relax rigid, and in some cases outmoded, restrictions against overtime work and labor-saving devices.

Blackest of all marks against industry and labor, however, is that of discrimination against certain workers on racial or religious grounds. Although present in the United States long before the advent of Adolf Hitler, there is a surprising resemblance between certain American industrialists and union leaders and the Nazis on the question of racial exclusiveness.

Fair Practice Committee

So widespread has been the refusal to accord Negroes a place in the defense program commensurate with their skills that President Roosevelt found it necessary to establish a special committee on fair employment practice. Heading this committee is Mark Ethridge, general manager of the Louisville Courier Journel.

Terming race discrimination by unions an "unrelieved tragedy," Mr. Ethridge asked the recent A. F. of L. convention to "abolish all the devices of constitution and ritual" barring Negroes and warning that "our committee has the means to bring recalcitrant manufacturers into line and undoubtedly means will be found to bring recalcitrant unions into line."

On the manufacturers' side, the aviation industry has been outstanding in its discrimination against Negroes—some companies admitting that the policy is of their own choice, while others lay it to union policy.

Officials in Washington emphasize the difficulty of assembling and assessing figures on the time lost through strikes, while no two persons seem to interpret them the same way.

Heavy Loss in March

It is interesting to note, however, that while March saw the greatest man-day loss through strikes, the number being 494,000 man-days, this was judged to be but six tenths of 1 per cent of the amount of man-days devoted to defense production during that month.

As compiled by the OPM, the month of August, the last month for which figures are available, saw 19 defense strikes, affecting 35,275 workers—these being but one third of 1 per cent of all workers judged to be on defense projects.

In view of these figures, there are many in labor's camp who say that reactionary employers and politicians are attempting to balloon strikes as a means of curbing labor. On the other hand, there are those who believe that the United States, like Great Britain, can well afford to dispense with all labor stoppage at this time and that the National Defense Labor Mediation Board record of impartiality entitles its recommendations to be followed implicitly by both labor and management.

Senate Debate On Neutrality Act Resumed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP) — Eight tight-lipped Senators apparently held the power today to make the Senate's expected approval of Neutrality Act revision either a substantial administration triumph or the close thing that opponents predict.

These eight remained classed as "doubtful" on most polls as the Senate began its second week of debate on proposals to scrap present prohibtions which prevent the arming of merchant ships and bar their operation in the war zones.

With supporters pushing for a vote by Wednesday, the Senate was called into session an hour earlier than usual (at 11 a. m., E. S. T.). Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, former Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, was nominated to lead off the debate with a speech in support of the projected revision.

Behind the scenes, both sides maneuvered to bring out their maximum strength on the question of adopting the Foreign Relations Committee's amendment to the House-approved bill permitting the arming of cargo ships. The Committee amendment would broaden the measure to repeal those sections of the present law which bar merchant vessels from belligerent ports and from combat zones.

An independent check showed 51 Senators publicly or privately committed to support of the broader legislation, with 37 listed as definitely against it.

Since only 49 votes would be needed for its adoption, that action seemed to be a foregone conclusion. But the eight Senators listed as "undecided" among the chamber's 96 could make the vote relatively close by joining the opposition or could give the Administration a substantially large majority by going the other way.

These eight are Senators Alvin B. Adams (D) of Colorado, Sheridan Downey (D) of California, Peter G. Gerry (D) of Rhode Island, Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, Millard R. Tydings (D) of Maryland, Ralph O. Brewster (R), of Maine and Wolland H. White, Jr., (R) of Maine.

The prospect that there would be a half dozen or more absentees, thus reducing the total vote to 90 or less, intensified the bidding for their support. The opposition's strength was apparently less likely to be affected by absentees than the administration's.

Beyond that, both sides were striving for the largest vote possible for the psycholgical effect on the House when it is called upon to consider the Senate changes.

Principals in Mine Dispute Confer Again With NDLMB

By the Associated Press

Members of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board called into conference again today the principals in a dispute affecting the coal mines of seven steel companies and their 53,000 miners.

Chairman William A. Davis, who hopes to have a Board decision on its recommendations for settlement of the controversy before the end of the week, invited John L. Lewis, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Mine Workers, and 16 executives of the steel companies. The only issue is whether the mines shall have a union shop, under which all workers would be obliged to join the U. M. W. after a probationary period.

After a three-day work stoppage last week Mr. Lewis sent the miners back to work under a truce expiring Nov. 15.

The National Labor Relations Board, seeking to avert another threat to steel operations, called a hearing today at Pittsburgh on a petition by 52 riverboat operators who ask that the American Federation of Labor's Masters, Mates and Pilots Association be designated their bargaining agent with the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation.

The boat men walked out Oct. 31 tieing up 12 towboats which tug 50,000 tons of coal daily in barges from mines in Fayette County, Pa., down the Monongahela River to the mills at Pittsburgh.

In addition to union recognition they ask changes in working hours and days off plus a 10 per cent increase in undisclosed wage rates.

Los Angeles—At three big aircraft plants on the West Coast 300 welders voted to strike at midnight Nov. 4, unless the Labor Board authorizes a bargaining election. These workers want to be represented by the United Aircraft Welders of America, which claims to have as members 90 per cent of 650 welders in the three plants. The A. F. of L. International Association of Machinists now represents the welders.

The plants are those of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation and its subsidiary, Vega Airplane Company, both of Burbank, Calif., and the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation of San Diego. The companies hold contracts from the Army, Navy and Britain's RAF.

Still on strike were welders in West Coast shipyards and some in the South who are protesting the A. F. of L. refusal to charter a welder's union independent of the Metal Trades Council.

Washington—The C. I. O. announced it would try to enroll 1,000,000 of the Government's 1,250,000 employees in the United Federal Workers of America. The announcement asserted that the pay of thousands of Government employees was insufficient to provide a "decent standard fo living."

Buffalo, N. Y.—Threat of a work stoppage at Bell Aircraft Corporation's two plants was deferred when the C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers Aviation Division voted to withhold strike action until the Defense Mediation Board had a chance to consider employees grievances.

The union claims to represent 90 per cent of the 10,500 workers in the plants. It demands a general wage increase of 20 cents hourly; a 25-cent increase in the minimum wage, now 50 cents an hour; a union shop and dues checkoff.

The union shop would require all production and maintenance employees to become union members after a certain period of employment.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Nov. 16, 30; Dec. 7, 21; Jan. 4, 18.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.12mc 19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Dec. 7; Jan. 4.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), 6.04mc (48.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m.; Dec. 7; Jan. 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on Nov. 16; Dec. 21.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Nov. 9; Dec. 14; Jan. 11.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Nov. 16; Dec. 7, 21; Jan. 4, 18.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Nov. 16; Dec. 7,21; Jan. 4, 18.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Dec. 7.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Nov. 16; Dec. 7, 21; Jan. 4, 18.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Nov. 16; Dec. 7, 21; Jan. 4, 18.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Dec. 7, Jan. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Nov. 16, 30; Dec. 7, 21; Jan. 4, 18.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Nov. 16, 30; Dec. 14, 28; Jan. 11, 25.

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 990kc, on Nov. 23.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Nov. 16, Dec. 21, Jan. 18.

Red Cross Plans to Resume Aid to Free French Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—The American Red Cross is making arrangements to resume shipments of dried milk, clothing and other relief aid to the Children of Unoccupied France.

Because of evidence of too close co-operation between the Vichy Government and Hitler's representatives, the Red Cross has not sent any food for adults to France since last April. Large supplies of milk, vitamins and clothing, on hand at that time have been dispersed to children during the summer and fall, but they are now running out.

British consent is understood to have been given to limited aid to French children, but final shipping arrangement await a safe conduct agreement from the German and Italian Governments.

If food and clothing is shipped to the children of Unoccupied France, it will be the first American aid to reach the shores of the European Continent since last spring when aid to Finland, and Spain were discontinued.

Credit Where Credit Is Due

All that has trickled through the British blockade have been a $450,000 supply of medical supplies shipped to Russia for distribution by a Red Cross staff headed by Allen Wardwell, of New York.

Cessation of shipments to so-called "neutral" nations of Europe has been chiefly due to American disappointment to the reception given its gifts, especially as far as publicity is concerned. One of the terms in the agreement between Spain and the United States was that flour and cereal sent over would be publicized as a good will offering from the American people. Red Cross officials felt this agreement was not lived up to. Distribution of the last shipment to Spain was completed in September, 1941.

In recent months, practically all Europe-directed Red Cross aid has been going to the British Isles. Out of a total of $49,753,515 in war relief extended by the Red Cross since Sept. 30, 1941, $30,237,305 worth has gone to the British Isles.

More Aid for Greeks

Also stepped up in the last few months has been relief for Greek and other war refugees in the Middle East. Supplies are being distributed in Egypt, Eritrea, Abyssinia, and Syria. Recently 25,000 tons of foodstuffs, blankets, and other supplies were safely landed at the Eritrean port of Massawa for distribution in East Africa. From Addis Ababa in Abyssinia, Emperor Haile Selassie, now restored to his throne, sent thanks to the American Red Cross for its "generosity and good will."

Relief from the American Red Cross continues in a steady stream to the civilian and war-wounded people of China through the ports of Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Rangoon. Wheat and rice for the famine-stricken go through the Chinese ports, and medical supplies and cloth for clothing go over the Burma Road into Free China.

The Red Cross continues to supply food, clothing, and other comfort articles to British and Allied prisoners of war detained in German prison camps, and also assists in forwarding funds and supplies for relief of Italian and German prisoners of war and interned civilians in Canada.

Feeding of War-Torn Nations Planned in I. L. O. Resolution

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—The International Labor Organization will be ready when war's last gun is fired with a program for feeding and rehabilitating the world's exhausted nations, it appeared assured today following action of the influential United States delegation in proposing a resolution to the I. L. O. convention here calling for immediate planning to that specific end.

Headed by Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor and President of the Conference, the delegation presented a united front of government, industry, and labor in urging immediate establishment of an I. L. O. committee to prepare measures for importing food and raw materials, reopening of trade outlets, resettlement of workers, and maintenance of employment and fair labor standards in the war-torn nations of the world.

Simultaneously, while no broad-scale plan for postwar world reorganization had yet evolved, delegates from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Greece reported full agreement on a proposal for building a regional eastern economic unit in Europe, to be composed initially of those four countries but capable of being expanded into an economic bloc comprising all the Danubian and Balkan countries, and Poland.

Large Population Bloc

The Nazi satellites, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary, would be invited to join after the collapse of German arms, thus building the bloc into a population of 100,000,000 persons and forming an economic unit capable of withstanding any future German pressures, a spokesman said. The proposal, believed favored by the Governments-in-Exile at London of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Greece, will be formally announced before the convention moves to Washington for its final session at the White House on Thursday.

Meanwhile, with addresses limited to six minutes' speaking time so that all delegates from all member-nations might be heard, speaker after speaker mounted the convention platform today to express the views of labor, or government, or industry in his country as to immediate plans for winning the war against totalitarianism and present and postwar schemes for improving the status of the workingman and other elements in nations the world over.

Delegates were heard today from the Netherlands, Greece, Britain, Norway, Yugoslavia, Greece, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, United States, and Egypt, out of a total representation now raised to 35 Nations.

Initiative by U. S.

The emergence of United States initiative in plans to bind up the world's war wounds followed the plenary session Saturday in which speakers led by Dr. Paul Van Zeeland, formerly Premier of Belgium, stressed the importance of timely preparation of a practical program for world rehabilitation. It was then that the American delegation offered its resolution, prefaced with a statement, however, that "the victory of the free peoples in the war against aggression is an indispensable condition of the attainment of the ideals of the International Labor Organization."

Emphasizing that the "fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field" will be necessary, the resolution declared specifically:

"The close of the war must be followed by immediate action, previously planned and arranged, for the feeding of peoples in need, for the provision and transportation of raw materials and capital equipment necessary for the restoration of economic activity, for the reopening of trade outlets, for the resettlement of workers and their families under circumstances on which all member nations could dom and security and hope, for the changing over of industry to the needs of peace, for the maintenance of employment, and for the raising of standards of living throughout the world."

Many Resolutions Offered

Delegates agreed generally today that resolution, phrasing matters on which all mmeber nations could agree and backed by a United States delegation which included a Cabinet member, Madam Perkins, and another of sub-Cabinet rank, Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, would receive favorable action. Henry I. Harriman, former President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, is the American employers' delegate, and Robert J. Watt of the American Federation of Labor, the workers' delegate.

Indicative of the intensive thinking and planning engaged in by the delegates from all groups is the continually mounting pile of resolutions, which today numbered nearly half a hundred, to be acted upon by the confrence in its final sessions here tomorrow and Wednesday.

These range from advocacy of an international public works program and a world-wide worker resettlement council to demands for more active wartime assistance to Russia and China. The conference will also act upon a co-ordinated program of action drafted by a special committee of 15 acting for the conference as a whole.

Delegates were assured by Henry Hauck, official observer for Free France, who obtained the permission of Madam Perkins to address the parley, that when France is liberated, "all healthy elements in French production, employers and workers alike, will unite to collaborate in the reconstructio of France on the basis of social justice and liberty."

The seat of Francois Panafiou, who officially represents the Vichy Government and who has been a rather lonesome figure throughout the sessions, was unoccupied when M. Hauck spoke.

Creel Thinks Roosevelt Unaware U. S. Wants 'War'

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—George Creel, who was Chairman of the Nation's Committee on Public Information in the World War, asserted here that President Roosevelt had lost touch with the American people and did not realize that the country wanted a declaration of war.

"The trouble nowadays is that we have a stagnated bureaucracy in Washington," Mr. Creel said at a press conference, at which he announced his acceptance of an appointment as a member of the Fight for Freedom Committee to organize the Pacific Coast states.

Mr. Creel contrasted the handling of public opinion under President Woodrow Wilson, under whom he served from April, 1917, to March, 1919, with President Roosevelt's policy.

"President Wilson thought that he was a leader of public opinion," Mr. Creel said, adding that the way to form public opinion was to inform the public.

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Postum

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Axis Powers Agree U. S. Fired First

BERLIN, Nov. 3 (AP)—The German spokesmen said today the Government's declaration that the Reich was attacked by the United States found unreserved approval of the other three-power-pact nations, but the Government kept its own counsel as to its next step.

Authorized sources said: "We know what publicity and reaction there has been, but we can say nothing now on the political effect" of the statement.

Spokesmen, however, ruled out the possibility of immediately invoking the three-power pact whereby Germany, Japan and Italy pledged to aid one another in case any one of the Axis partners were attacked by a power not involved in the wars in Europe and China.

Observers said they were inclined to accept the German declaration as an attempt to place responsibility upon President Roosevelt for the deterioration of German-American relations stemming from Atlantic clashes involving the United States destroyers Greer and Kearny and German submarines.

Although the German statement Nov. 2 declared the destroyers Greer and Kearny "have attacked U-boats and consequently America attaoked Germany," the spokesmen said: "In our opinion such a question (of invoking the pact) does not arise at all at this time. The Government declaration was Germany's statement of the case in answer to Roosevelt's last speech. It was for the record."

Roosevelt Assailed

Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, mouthpiece of the German Foreign Office, declared the German Government had "established the responsibility for the increasing gravity of German-American relations" through the statement that the United States had attacked Germany.

The organ said Germany "had looked on long enough while Roosevelt, through one lie after another—not without success—aroused the people in the United States to hate everything German."

The statement issued by the Government was described as a "settling of scores" with President Roosevelt. The German press devoted many columns to the statement, with Hitler's Völkischer Beobachter setting the tone.

"Roosevelt shot first," said the newspaper. It added that the question of who starts aggression is of greatest importance.

Heated support also was given in the press to the German Government's charge that the President used false documents and maps to support his contention that the Reich plans conquest of South America and worldwide suppression of religion.

Unusual Situation

"It is a very unusual situation when the Government of a great power is forced publicly and formally to expose as a swindler the head of another great power—especially when they are not at war with one another," said Völkischer Beobachter.

It declared that because of the seriousness of the shooting between the German and United States navies, "the question of 'first shot' is really a question of greatest importance," and added: "The Reich Government answered this question so clearly and on the basis of official statements that no tricks of war-thirsty Roosevelt can obscure it. Roosevelt has fired—first."

Elaborating on the attack charge made against the United States, Korrespondenz said:

"By ordering the fleet to attack, Roosevelt brought it about that clashes with German U-boats necessarily were unavoidable and had followed because the latter naturally must defend themselves against such attacks for reason of self-preservation. . . .

"Through incidents in which he sought to represent the American destroyers Greer, Kearny, and Reuben James as 'the attacked,' the pretext for further orders—arming of merchantmen and permission for them to sail into the zone of war operations—was to be fashioned by which he could be certain armed clashes would be increased to the point of intolerableness."

No Hasty Action Foreseen in Japan

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Nov. 3

Signs multiplied today that Japan would refrain from any hasty action as a result of Germany's charge that it had been attacked by the United States.

The opinion prevailed, nevertheless, that Japan would be more likely to accept the German rather than the American version of incidents involving warships of those two powers in the Atlantic.

Informed quarters held the view that Germany would not ask Japan at this time to invoke the Axis pact under which these countries and Italy agreed to aid one another in case of attack by a power not involved in the European or Far Eastern conflicts.

Hitler Statement

BERLIN, Nov. 3 (AP)—The text of the statement issued from Hitler's headquarters follows:

The Reich Government makes the following official announcement:

1. The President of the United States of America made the following statements in a speech Oct. 28:

"The Government of the United States is in possession of a secret map which was prepared in Germany by the Reich Government. It is a map of Middle South America as the Führer wants to reorganize it in that he wants to make five subject states out of 14 countries in this area and thereby bring the entire South American continent under his control. One of these five states allegedly should include the Republic of Panama as well as the Panama Canal.

"2. The American Government is in possession of a second document which was composed by the Reich Government. This document contains a plan eliminating all existing religions in the world after the war is won by Germany. Catholic, Protestant, Mohammedan, Hindu, Buddhist, and Jewish religions are to be removed in the same way, church property confiscated, the crucifix and all other religious symbols forbidden, the clergy brought to silence under the penalty of the concentration camp.

"In place of the churches an international National Socialist church is to be established in which the speakers sent out by the National Socialist Government would perform offices. In place of the Bible, words out of the Führer's book, 'Mein Kampf,' would be imposed by force and enforced as Holy Writ. The crucifix is to be replaced by the swastika and the naked sword and finally the Führer is to take the place of God."

Reich Issues Denial

In answer the Reich Government declares:

1. There exists neither map prepared in Germany by the Reich Government regarding the dividing up of Central South America nor document pronounced by the Reich Government regarding the world. Therefore both are forgeries of the clumsiest, grossest type.

2. Assertions of the conquest of South America by Germany and elimination of the religions of the churches in the world and their replacement by the National Socialist church are so nonsensical and absurd that it is superfluous for the Reich Government to discuss them.

The Reich Government has notified through diplomatic channels all neutral governments, including the Central South American governments, of the above.

II

The President of the United States of America declared in his speech of Oct. 28 that an American destroyer was attacked by German naval forces on Sept. 4 and another American destroyer on Oct. 17. The American Government was willing to avoid shooting. But the shooting has begun and history has established who fired the first shot. America has been attacked.

Reports of German U-boat commanders and published official declaration of the American Navy authorities actually show the following circumstances:

The American destroyer Greer was involved in an incident Sept. 4, the American destroyer Kearny in an incident Oct. 17. The destroyer Greer pursued a German U-boat for hours in close military co-operation with English naval forces. In the course of this pursuit this German U-boat, which was under water, was attacked with depth bombs.

American Attack Charged

Only after this attack did the German U-boat use its weapons. The destroyer continued its pursuit with depth bombs for a number of hours.

The destroyer Kearny was sailing as protector of one convoy as it received a call for help from a second convoy which was in battle action with German naval forces in another part of the Atlantic Ocean. The Kearny thereupon changed course, went to the scene of the battle and attacked the German U-boat with depth bombs.

American Secretary Knox himself verified that the Kearny dropped depth bombs and that only some time later three torpedoes were released in its direction, one of which struck the destroyer.

The Reich's Government, therefore, has established:

First, President Roosevelt's statements in his speech that the American destroyer was attacked by German naval forces and that consequently Germany attacked America is untrue and is contradicted by the official statements of American naval authorities.

Second, on the contrary, the American destroyers have attacked U-boats and consequently America attacked Germany, which also is verified by American naval authorities.

Darlan Road Irks London

Wide World

Residents Protest Vichy French Reminder

A general view of Darlan Road, Fulham, in the southwest district of London. Residents of the road have petitioned the London City Council to change its name, which reminds them of Admiral Jean Darlan, France's collaborator with Germany. Householders voted that the road be renamed "Churchill" or "Wavell," and a Frenchwoman proposed that it be called "Foch." Inset shows the present name plate.

Vichy's Labor Charter Bans Freedom

The following account of the Vichy Government's new Labor Charter, which brings Labor in Unoccupied France under a form of totalitarian control, has been contributed by an authority on French politics who has recently arrived in this country.

The great Labor Charter which the Vichy Government has had in course of preparation for the past 12 months, and which is described in Vichy as the "cornerstone of the National Revolution," is not likely to increase the popularity of the Pétain Government among the working classes.

This new document, which was officially promulgated in the Journal Officiel on Oct. 27, has in fact provided the anti-Vichy and anti-German movement in France with new and exceptionally convincing arguments.

It remains to be seen whether the charter, which bans every trace of the ancient freedom of French labor, will have the effect of persuading the workers to devote themselves to what Marshal Pétain terms "constructive work in a spirit of love and joy."

It is true that there were workers' delegates on the committee which drafted the charter, but they were not elected by the workers themselves, nor were they designated by the prewar trade unions. Like the representatives of the employers, they were appointed by the Vichy Government. Largely responsible for the selection of labor and employers' representatives was René Balin, Minister of Labor, who before the collapse of France was one of the leaders of the pro-Munich group in the Confédération Générale du Travail.

Regional Committees

The new Charter bases the whole labor organization on local "mixed social committees," consisting of from 12 to 24 members, one third workers, one third employers and one third technicians—that is, foremen, engineers, and administration officials. Over the local units there are regional committees and over these a national committee, all similarly organized.

One employers' and one workers' organization for each industry is compulsory, collaboration between workers and employers for all establishments employing 100 workers or more being obligatory.

The Charter describes at length the work of the "social committees" for the "friendly settlement of industrial disputes." The committees must take up the question of wages and collective agreements. They must draw up regulations for employment and dismissals, questions of apprenticeship, industrial hygiene, and security. They will also have to devise measures for the prevention of unemployment, for insurance and pensions. They will organize mutual aid societies and endeavor to improve conditions in the workers' life outside of the factory in the way of art, sports, gardening and general culture.

There is no attempt to disguise the totalitarian character of the new Charter. The preamble states that the Charter "provides a new basis for industrial relations in France, breaking with the old class-war system." This new basis makes it clear to the local trade unions that they will not be permitted to play a political role. Indeed the Charter states with remarkable frankness that the unions will "live and function under the authority of the social committees and are inspired by the doctrines promulgated by the Government."

Stress of Collaboration

Strikes and lockouts are prohibited. All disputes, says the Charter, will be settled by the social committees "in accordance with the superior interests of the State." It is emphasized, however, that the committees will be forbidden to interfere with the conduct or management of business enterprises.

The Charter further justifies the abolition of free election of Labor and employers' representatives by the necessity of having on the social committees only people "capable and desirous of collaborating with the Government." The few comments in the Vichy press and radio stress the fact that the new Charter reaffirms the predominance of the State over private or class interests and thus represents a step toward "a new form of socialism."

The Royalist organ Action Française compares the ideas represented in the Charter with the social philosophy of the Portuguese dictator Oliveira Salazar, and relates them to the social teachings of the Roman Catholic Church.

Strange to say, much of the work in connection with the formulation of the Charter was effected by Henri Moysett, Secretary of State, who presided over the mixed committee of Government, employers', and workers' representatives appointed to formulate the document. M. Moysset, a stanch conservative and former collaborator with André Tardieu, has mystified everyone by his sudden conversion to a collaborationist point of view.

Pétain Orders Changes In Advisory Board

By the Associated Press

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Nov. 3

A decree by Chief of State Pétain today replaced 16 members of France's National Advisory Committee, including Emmanuel Célèstine Cardinal Suhard, Archbishop of Paris, and General de la Laurencie, who was Fernand de Brinon's predecessor as Ambassador to the Germans in the occupied zone of France.

An announcement said Cardinal Suhard asked to be replaced. General Laurencie and Gaston Dupard, Minister of Navy under former Premier Leon Blum, were said to have "resigned by request."

Among others replaced were the crusading editor Louis Oscar Frossard, former member of the French Cabinet, whose mother was Jewish, and the French writer, Andre Siegdried.

The new members are rightists and national union leaders.

Hungary Seeks Escape From Nazi 'Friendship'

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 3—Hungary, despite many territorial gains resulting from its co-operation with Nazi Germany, isn't feeling too happy these days. The price which Germany has demanded for its help in securing the restoration to Hungary of parts of Slovakia and Rumania is heavy Hungarian troop participation in the Russian war.

Hungary continues to chafe at this demand and is anxious to get back the troops it has in Russia since its leaders know such action is unpopular at home and, what is even more important, it wants to keep its forces intact for future use in Central Europe. For Hitler's double dealing throughout the Danube basin has certainly established "a new order" there where suspicion and hatred are stronger than ever, with the Slovaks and Rumanians waiting to regain the territory they lost to Hungary during the past few years and being plodded in this feeling by Germany which wants to compel more Hungarian troops to fight in Russia.

Hungary is now busily scheming how to escape from the Nazis' grip into which its own desires for revenge for its losses in the World War Treaty of Trianon led it just 3½ years ago. Hitler's whole campaign of aggression and oppression might have been slowed down at the beginning had Regent Horthy's visit to Berchtesgaden in the summer of 1938 not shown Hitler that Hungarian leaders were clearly prepared to co-operate with him to destroy central European peace provided Hungarian landlords were guaranteed the restoration of properties they lost in 1919.

Seeks to Woo Democracies

Hungary having gained as much as possible and gravely concerned at Germany's quid pro quo decided a few months ago to see whether playing ball with the democracies (but according to its own rules) wouldn't now be the best tactic.

This is the explanation of the appearance in the democratic countries of some "converted" Hungarian statesmen who are active both in their denunciation of the Nazis and in their effort to depict Hungary as the unwilling victim of the Third Reich.

But this recent propaganda effort should not be interpreted as evidence of a new faith in Democracy.

Actually, responsible Hungarian circles in London believe, this new propaganda offensive is soon to be linked up with an effort to restore the old monarchy. Having failed to gain their desires at the hands of Germany, the Hungarian reactionaries, it is declared, are expected to invoke open "co-operation" with the House of Hapsburg for the restoration of the former Austro-Hungarian kingdom.

Path to Communism

Such a move, it is pointed out, might offer a semblance of basis for Danubian peace. But in reality, liberal Hungarians here declare, it would only pave the way for a Communistic central Europe.

At the same time it must be pointed out that a genuine basis for liberal progress in Hungary does exist, apart from the sudden spokesmanship of reactionary émigrés.

For example, the "Federation of Democratic Hungarians" of which such prominent democrats as Prof. Rustem Vambery and Prof. Oscar Jaszi are leaders, sponsors a program based on the belief that Hungary's future lies in the transformation of its internal structure into a modern democracy, particularly through a comprehensive land reform. This would be a definite break with the feudalism which has kept Hungary so long enchained. Solution along up-to-date lines is fundamental not only to Hungary's future but to the peace of Central Europe and therefore to the whole of Europe, according to most experts here.

Peace Feeler From Turkey Received Coolly in Britain

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—A hinted offer of peace mediation came from Ankara by President Inonu of Turkey Nov. 1.

President Inonu told the Turkish Parliament in a speech radiocast to the Nation that the country's joy would be "unbounded" if it "could one day become the source of peace which the world awaits and needs."

Authoratative British sources said they could not interpret Mr. Inonu's meaning until they had received an official text of the radiocast, but recalled Prime Minister Churchill's statement that Great Britain never would make peace with Hitler. That was still the Empire's policy, they added, and suggested if Mr. Inonu intended a peace-mediation offer he would have British thanks and nothing more.

Nevertheless, Mr. Inonu's remarks were known to be under close scrutiny here by British who think they may have been related to a recent conference of leading Turkish generals with Hitler in Russia and who must reckon with Britain's own peace movement.

"In our foreign relations," the Inoun radiocast said, "we shall announce our policy proudly and openly. We shall adhere strictly to our commitments and under no conditions will we accept concessions."

Britain's noted pacifist, the Duke of Bedford, said Nov. 1 in an article in Peace News, organ of the British Peace Pledge Union, that it was neither "sensible nor right" to fight Hitler without first trying to be friendly with him.

Hitler, the Duke said, was "an untested man of mixed attributes with whom it is neither sensible nor right to quarrel until he has been tested by the one test which to me is worth anything—that of wise, practical, genuine friendship."

Hitler's faults, the Duke added, "are completely understandable and cause me no surprise whatever although their results may in some cases be horrible."

A statue of the Duke's grandfather was daubed with yellow paint on the night of Oct. 26 and placards deriding the present Duke were hung on it.

Accident Rate of New Fliers Is Up Some, Army Reports

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—A slight increase in the accident rate of newly trained fliers was reported yesterday by the War Department, but it said that for military flying as a whole, including training, the rate of accidents a mile flown remained substantially unchanged over recent years.

Some two score Army fliers have been killed in the last two weeks. The War Department disclosed no official figures but noted that the number of miles flown was increasing in "almost astronomical proportions" as the air forces expand.

The single increase in the rate of accidents was ascribed to "pilots who have gone into combat squadrons fresh from the flying schools."

"This increased rate actually has been lower than the rate which was expected in view of the fact that pilots with approximately 200 hours of flying experience are going into the cockpits of fast, high-performance warplanes," the Department said in a statement.

"This slightly increased accident rate is expected to continue above the pre-emergency normal until the 'experience level' of the new pilots rises and they, as a body, increase their flying time and all-around experience."

For the older pilots, the accident rate was said to have improved and to be now below the "pre-emergency" 1937-39 level.

"Army flight operations now are on an emergency status which represents something between peacetime flying and wartime flying," the War Department said, adding:

"Safety, while still stressed as of major importance in connection with all types of operations, must become secondary to the carrying out of missions which are essential to the realistic training of combat pilots.

"In other words, while flying personnel must be conserved, pilots and flying crew members must be trained increasingly in the execution of military missions and the use of high-speed modern equipment under emergency conditions."

The intensified training program, now being geared up to produce 30,000 pilots a year, has increased congestion around airports, it was noted. Pilots, too, are progressing more rapidly from training type airplanes to the high-speed modern tactical craft ranging from 400-mile-an-hour pursuits to multi-engine bombers.

Bad Week-End in Air

By the Associated Press

Twelve U. S. Army fliers were rescued and eight others listed as missing or killed today in plane crashes, most of which occurred in mountains of the Far West over the week end, but the most serious of which took place in the East.

Eight Army airmen parachuted to safety from a four-motored bomber over the Sierra Nevadas yesterday. They reported the plane was literally torn apart by a storm. The pilot of the bomber was reported missing.

One flier parachuted to safety at San Anselmo, Calif., and two others were killed in pursuit plane crashes on Bald Hill, on the outskirts of San Anselmo, yesterday. The three pursuit ships were part of a squadron of 13 bound from Portland, Ore., to Fresno, Calif. The remaining 10 planes flew through the fog and rain in safety, although landing at different points.

At Pendleton, Ore., an Army rescue party found three slightly injured aviators whose bomber scraped the top of Table Rock while flying in fog. The plane's undamaged radio was used to notify the air base at Pendleton of the bomber's location.

The most serious crash occurred at Findlay, Ohio, where a twin-engined bomber, flying in poor weather at low altitude, fell and exploded in a cornfield, causing five fatalities. Witnesses said the plane dropped to the ground at a 45-degree angle. The five fliers were testing automatic flight equipment in the bomber.

Mine Sweepers on Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore.—The first of Astoria's commercial contributions to the defense program, one of a series of four mine sweepers ordered by the Federal Government, will roll down the quays Jan. 1. An announcement to this effect has just been made by George T. McClean, manager of the Astoria Marine Construction Company.

Hurley Called to Army

CAMDEN, S. C., Nov. 3 (AP)—Patrick J. Hurley, former Secretary of War, has reported to the First Army here for a 28-day tour of duty. A Colonel in the Reserve Corps, he was named Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of Personnel of the First Army Corps.

Coast Guard Joins Navy Under President's Decree

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Coast Guard joined the Navy today, making the world's largest fleet still larger.

In a surprise move, accompanied by no explanation, President Roosevelt issued an executive order last night taking the Coast Guard from the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department and placing it under the command of the Secretary of the Navy.

It was the first time since the World War that the Coast Guard has been incorporated in the fleet, and Mr. Roosevelt acted under a 1915 statute which states that "in time of war or when the President shall so direct" the Coast Guard is to become a part of the Navy.

The Presidential order, released at Mr. Roosevelt's Hyde Park, N. Y., estate, transfers to the Navy's command 290 ships exclusive of picket boats and other small auxiliaries, 50 airplanes, 1,700 officers and 20,000 enlisted men.

This was the second executive action affecting the Coast Guard in the existing emergency. On May 7, Mr. Roosevelt placed 14 seagoing vessels and the Coast Guard's Hawaiian Department under Navy orders. The Hawaiian Department had less than 1,000 men.

On Defense Patrol

For some time, seagoing Coast Guard vessels have been working with the Navy in the defense patrol of the North Atlantic. Only recently the former Coast Guard ship Bear arrived at Boston with a Nazi radio expedition which was captured while attempting to set up a secret station in American-protected Greenland.

The Coast Guard rendered yeoman service as part of the Navy during the World War, and sustained the heaviest losses of any part of the fleet.

Under command of the Navy, it was understood that the Coast Guard would continue much of its peacetime work such as harbor patrol, rescue activities, lighthouse operations and aid to navigation. The emphasis, however, will be on naval defense activities.

Text of Order

The text of the President's order:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 1 of the Act of Congress approved Jan. 28, 1915, 38 Stat. 800 (U. S. C., Title 14, Sec. 1) as amended by Sections 5 and 6 of the Act of July 11, 1941, Public Law 166, 77th Congress, First Section, it is hereby directed that the Coast Guard shall from this date, until further orders, operate as a part of the Navy, subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy.

All Coast Guard personnel operating as a part of the Navy, subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, pursuant to this order, shall, while so serving, be subject to the laws enacted for the government of the Navy; provided that in the initiation, prosecution, and completion of disciplinary action, including remission or mitigation of punishments for any offense committed by any officer or enlisted man of the Coast Guard, the jurisdiction shall depend upon and be in accordance with the laws and regulations of the department having jurisdiction of the person of such offender at the various stages of such action:

Provided further, that any punishment imposed and executed in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph shall not exceed that to which the offender was liable at the time of the commission of the offense.

Food for Britain From U. S. Ready For Sale in Shops

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Forty-one thousand tons of canned foods, mostly from the United Staes, will be ready for sale Nov. 17 under a modified rationing plan, the Food Ministry announced Nov. 1.

In order that shops will be well stocked, 35,000,000 pounds of canned meats, 35,000,000 pounds of canned fish, and 12,000,000 pounds of baked beans are being delivered to retailers now on condition that none will be sold before Nov. 17.

The Government also announced the first allocation of unsweetened condensed milk from the United States to dairy products dealers who have received permits to supply nonpriority consumers. One can may be sold to each registered customer.

Wood and Plastic Plane Praised After Tests

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., Nov. 3 (AP)—Built of wood and plastics, the Morrow Aircraft Corporation's new Victory trainer, was given it's initial trial Nov. 1.

The ship, intended for defense training work, was flown by Vance Breese, test pilot. American and British Army officials watched the tests.

"Its performance was beautiful," Mr. Breese said.

"It stalled gently, recovered quickly, and its strength is amazing."

Australians Ready For Stout Defense

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Sir Earle Page, Australian Ambassador to London, said today that Australia appreciated "American influence in stabilizing the Pacific situation" and said his country was determined and able to defend itself against attack.

He said Australians believed the best way to keep peace in the Pacific was by preparing defenses "at the right spots" and added that the countries friendly to Britain had markedly improved those defenses.

Honolulu is "impregnable." His remarks were made in a press conference.

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• No increase in price has occurred, despite rising costs of skilled labour.
• Heavy weight and perfection of finish make it next generation silver.
A six-piece place setting, comprising a dessert or luncheon knife and fork, teaspoon, salad fork, cream soup spoon, and butter spreader with hollow handle, would cost in the following patterns.
Saxon 13.80 Louis XV 14.50
Devonshire 14.60 London Engraved 16.25
Birks
Principal Cities in Canada
Birks-Ellis-Ryrie, Toronto
Birks-Dingwall, Winnipeg
SILVERSMITHS

Art Exhibitions in Boston—News of the Stage and Music

Five Recent Acquisitions On Display at the Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

In the new accessions gallery of the Museum of Fine Arts there have been hung five paintings which will enrich the permanent collection. There are two French canvases, two American, and a primitive German panel.

The latter illustrates in the graphic medieval style "Scenes from the Legend of St. Ursula." It is believed to have been a wing of an altarpiece and is found to resemble a series of scenes in the Church of St. Ursula in Cologne. The colors are clear and bright, the description very legible, and the picture typifies sacred pictorial art of the fifteenth century.

The other four acquisitions are modern, and most notable among them is a canvas, "The Horsemen," by the French master, Honoré Daumier. The Print department in the Museum is rich in lithograpns by the graphic satirist, but this canvas is the first oil by Daumier in the collection. Daumier painted with a full brush, with intensity. He molded form, contrived luminosity, precipitated movement through an able and ingenious handling of his brushes. He was responsive to the evocative features of shadow and light as they were developed in the great Renaissance tradition. These horses are alive and vibrant like the horses of Delacroix and Gericault. We note in the modeling how much consideration he gave to sculpture. Full and round and massive form always interested him, but here in the Museum canvas the form is secondary to agitated movement to which modeling lends a massive but rhythmical impact.

Winslow Homer comes home when his canvases are acquired by the Boston Museum. A scene on the bluffs, "Long Branch, New Jersey," was painted in 1869 when Homer was emerging from his limiting practice as illustrator of the American daily scene, and turning seriously to the searching problems of paint. This picture is fresh, airy, and luminous. It was painted from direct observation and it is a valuable description of a scene at a resort. The paint is fresh and alive and cogent to this day, and interesting enough, has not the dated appearance of the Harper's illustrations. In some respects, Homer never surpassed the accomplishment of this period, early as it was in his career.

Fantin-Latour's "The Embroiderers" is a charming little canvas which reveals a sensitive hand at work on a sympathetic subject. Its darksome tonalities are explicable in one way by the fact that this picture was based on a lithograph of the same subject.

Finally there is an oil, "The Factory," by Preston Dickinson, who was one of the more skilled and courageous members of the vanguard of contemporary American painting. Dickinson, both in choice of subject and in handling, was in advance of his day. He had European training, and Paul Cézanne was his major inspiration. The Museum canvas shows his capacity to take a factual theme and translate it through carefully chosen color and appropriately arranged masses into a nicely organized design.

Opening Tonight

At the Opera House—The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo in three ballets: "Labyrinth" (new), by Salvador Dali, choregraphy by Leonide Massine, music by Franz Schubert, with Igor Youskevitch and Mlles. Mladova, Roudenko, and Istomina; "Les Sylphides," choregraphy by Fokine, music by Chopin, with George Zoritch, Tamara Toumanova, and Nathalie Krassovska; "Gaïté Parisienne," choregraphy by Massine, music by Offenbach, with Alexandra Danilova, Lubov Rostova, Leonide Massine, and Frederic Franklin.

At the Majestic—"The Pirates of Penzance" as the second of the series of revivals of the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas now in progress. The cast includes Robert Pitkin, Florenz Ames, Mary Roche, Morton Bowe, John Hendricks, Helen Lanvin, Kathleen Roche, Bertram Peacock, and Grace Garnett. Curtain at 8:30.

'Shipping on the Giudecca'

Etching by James McBey, from the Albert B. Wiggin Collection, on exhibition at Boston Public Library.

McBey Etchings at Library

There will be on exhibition at the Boston Public Library through November an exhibition of etchings and drawings by James McBey. The Albert W. Wiggin Collection, recently acquired by the Boston Library has the fullest collection of McBey's prints extant.

This display differs from its predecessors for the fact that only three subjects are shown. But each is exhibited in many states, so that the spectator is invited to follow the progress of the artist as he sets out to prepare, sketch, develop, improve, recast, and perfect a print. There are few of us who know, or appreciate, what painstaking effort is lavished on a print of artistic significance. Arthur Heintzelman, curator of the Wiggin Collection, has taken great pains to elucidate the process, to define technical verbage, and to reveal the gradual molding of an idea as it is conditioned, not only by the imagination of the craftsman, but by the adaptability of his tools and the enhancements of spontaneous inventiveness.

James McBey now resides in the United States though he was born in Aberdeen. The repertoire of his prints shows an interest in great vistas including boats, water, bridges, buildings. He seems fascinated by the spread of space, and by the intricate problems involved in creating its illusion on the plate. To gain his objective he works fervidly for clarity in draughtsmanship, logical transition between the touchstones of design, solid masses, atmospheric texture. The line in aquaforte is flexible, fluent, sturdy or tenuous. The artist attains most who understands best how to bend it to his will.

"Shipping on the Giudecca" is displayed from the original pen and ink drawing through 12 of the 15 states. Close study will disclose the changes in design, the additions and deletions and the subsequent composition as it satisfied the artist. The last plate is luminous, rhythmical, and well balanced. The effect differs greatly from that of the "Barcarolle" series in somewhat the way that Whistler's Thames Set differed from the Venetian. In the latter, McBey has daringly abandoned the foreground focus, carrying the eye headlong to the melting, patterned shadows of Venetian façade. It is a nocturne and Mr. McBey handles the darkness and illumination with skill and romance.

"New York Harbor" is the latest work of the artist and it is exhibited in 17 states. The subject is a more familiar one, and for the artist more tantalizing. The New York skyline is a familiar sight, and for each person, it possesses some special quality of overwhelming magnitude, fancifulness, majesty, grandiloquence. Whoever undertakes to visualize that skyline, invites controversy. Mr. McBey reveals how much he was bothered with subtle adjustments of foreground to background, inclusion or exclusion of pertinent details. The lofty edifices are set back well in space; the artist strives to give them the appropriate architectural mien. This translation of a formidable theme into the idiom of line, shadow, and light is impressive, if somewhat conventional. The great stretches of masonry have not permitted those restless changes, the ever continuing lineal variations which imbue the other plates with vitality and depth.

D. A.

Stage News

The Tributary Theater announces William Saroyan's comedy, "Love's Old Sweet Song," as the second production of the season. The play will be given at the Peabody Playhouse on Nov. 27, 28, and 29.

* * *

The Ford Hall Forum Players will present Robert Ardrey's "Thunder Rock" on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday evenings at the Peabody Playhouse.

* * *

When "Arsenic and Old Lace" completes its engagement in Boston it will visit Providence, Springfield, Hartford, and Bridgeport in the order named. The Boston run is at present announced to end on Nov. 15, but it is possible that the play may be held here through Thanksgiving week.

* * *

Danny Kaye has been given star billing in "Let's Face It" in New York. When the show was at the Colonial Theater in Boston he had a featured rating.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Winslow Homer's 'Long Branch, New Jersey'

Oil painting among the recent acquisitions at the Museum.

Art Exhibitions

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Oil paintings by Pierre van Veen. Through Nov. 24.

Children's Art Museum, 50 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Connick Gallery, 9 Harcourt Street — Stained glass windows by Charles J. Connick. Nov. 3 and 4.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue —Oil landscapes by Mrs. Dorothea Sheparagain Bassett. Through Nov. 7.

Doll and Richards, Inc., 140 Newbury Street —Character sketches in water color by Nancy Dyer. Paintings in water color by H. Anthony Dyer. Through Nov. 14.

Fine Arts Theater—Exhibition by Michael Orogo. Through November.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Contemporary Graphic Art in America. Through November. Rajup art of the 16th-18th centuries. Through December.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street (Boston Art Club). Exhibition of works by members of the Boston Art Club, past and present. Through Nov. 10.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by Glenn G. MacNutt. Through Nov. 8.

Hatfield's Color Shop, 163 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of Christmas cards, representative works of famous American artists. Through Nov. 17.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Paintings and drawings by Victor Hammer. Through Nov. 15.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street —Retrospective exhibition of paintings by Eugene Berman. Through Nov. 10.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 6; closed Mondays. Paintings by Daumier, Winslow Homer, Preston Dickinson, and Fantin-Latour. (Recent Accessions Gallery). Paintings by Contemporary American Artists. (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery). Water colors by Winslow Homer. (Water color Galleries.)

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery — Exhibition of paintings by European artists teaching in America. Through Nov. 9.

Lowell: Touring exhibition of works by members of the American Artists Professional League. Through Nov. 10.

Springfield: Springfield Museum of Arts. Exhibition of Ecclesiastic Arts.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library—Paintings by contemporary artists. Through Nov. 26.

Worcester: Worcester Exhibition of American Indian Art. Through Nov. 23.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—Miniature Rooms (European series), by Mrs. James Ward Thorne.

Providence Art Club—Water colors by Frederic Whitaker. Through Nov. 9.

Rhode Island School of Design—Exhibition of Water Fowl—from the Rockefeller Collection of Japanese Prints; also 18th century decorative arts. Through November.

Amusements

NEW YORK (STAGE)

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—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
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EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
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WATCH ON THE RHINE
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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

"HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY"
United Artists RIVOLI B'way at 49th
Continuous • Popular Prices • Midnight Shows

Stage News

The Tributary Theater announces William Saroyan's comedy, "Love's Old Sweet Song," as the second production of the season. The play will be given at the Peabody Playhouse on Nov. 27, 28, and 29.

* * *

The Ford Hall Forum Players will present Robert Ardrey's "Thunder Rock" on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday evenings at the Peabody Playhouse.

* * *

When "Arsenic and Old Lace" completes its engagement in Boston it will visit Providence, Springfield, Hartford, and Bridgeport in the order named. The Boston run is at present announced to end on Nov. 15, but it is possible that the play may be held here through Thanksgiving week.

* * *

Danny Kaye has been given star billing in "Let's Face It" in New York. When the show was at the Colonial Theater in Boston he had a featured rating.

Lucas and Pritchard

Francesca Bruning

In "Junior Miss," coming to the Wilbur on Monday, Nov. 10.

17 New Shows Scheduled For Broadway in November

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Seventeen new entertainments are scheduled to arrive on Broadway in November. That is an increase of six over the month now ending and more than twice the number of new shows to open in November, 1940.

The month will bring into the Broadway orbit a considerable array of stars. These include Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Pauline Lord, Grace George, C. Aubrey Smith, Maurice Evans, Judith Anderson, Cornelia Otis Skinner, Cecelia Loftus, Tallulah Bankhead, Olsen and Johnson, Carmen Miranda, Fredric March, and Florence Eldridge.

Here is the November theatrical calendar as of this date:

Nov. 4—"The Man With Blond Hair," Norman Krasna, at the Belasco.

Nov. 5—"Blithe Spirit," by Noel Coward, with Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, and Mildred Natwick, at the Morosco.

Nov. 8—"The Walrus and the Carpenter," by Aubrey Noel Langley, with Pauline Lord, at the Cort.

Nov. 10—"Spring Again," by Bertram Bloch and Isabel Leighton, with Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith, at Henry Miller's.

Nov. 11 — "Macbeth," with Maurice Evans and Judith Anderson, at the National.

Nov. 12—"Theater," by Somerset Maugham and Guy Bolton, with Cornelia Otis Skinner, at the Hudson.

Nov. 13—"Little Dark Horse," adapted by Theresa Helburn from a French play by André Birabeau, with Cecelia Loftus at the Golden.

Nov. 15—"Play With Fire," by Edward Percy, with Henry Hull, at the Longacre.

Nov. 17—"Ring Around Elizabeth," by Charl Armstrong, with Jane Cowl, at the Playhouse.

Week of Nov. 17—"Sons o' Fun," new Olsen and Johnson musical, with Carmen Miranda.

Week of Nov. 17 — "Clash by Night," by Clifford Odets, with Tallulah Bankhead, at a theater to be announced.

Nov. 18—"Junior Miss," by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, at the Lyceum.

Nov. 19—"Walk Into My Parlor," by Alexander Greendale, at the Forrest.

Nov. 21—"The Seventh Trumpet," by Charles Rann Kennedy, at the Mansfield.

Nov. 24—"Chills and Fever," by Harlan Thompson, with Diosa Costello, at the Windsor.

Nov. 26—"Hope for a Harvest," by Sophie Treadwell, with Fredric March and Florence Eldridge, at the Guild.

Nov. 27—"Five Chelsea Lane," by Patrick Hamilton, with Edith Barrett, at theater to be announced.

There are several theatrical events off Broadway. "Showdown," an adaptation by Ben Irwin from a Soviet play, "Confrontation," will be presented at Transport Hall, 153 West 64th Street, on Nov. 19. "We Go Forward," an historical pageant about the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission, written by Hoffman R. Hayes, will be gvien at Town Hall on Nov. 22. And the New School for Social Research, 66 West Twelfth Street, announces as its first production of the year Frank Gabrielson's "The Days of Our Youth," which opens at the school's playhouse on Nov. 25.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, Nov. 4

Recital by Ives Chardon, cellist, and David Barnett, pianist. Wellesley College, Billings Hall at 9 p. m. Open to the public without charge.

Wednesday, Nov. 5

Youth concert by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Symphony Hall at 3:30. Wheeler Beckett, conductor.

Friday, Nov. 7

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall at 2:30.

Organ recital by W. Judson Rand, Jr., member of the faculty of the N. E. Conservatory of Music. Jordan Hall at 8:15.

Saturday, Nov. 8

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall at 8:15.

Sunday, Nov. 9

Concert by Marion Anderson, Symphony Hall at 3:30.

Concert by Frank Glazer, pianist. Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, at 2.

Election Night at Loew's

Complete returns of the mayoralty election will be announced at Loew's State and Orpheum theaters Tuesday evening.

Morton Bowe

In "The Pirates of Penzance," opening tonight at the Majestic.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Concert by E. Power Biggs, organist, 8:15.

Ballet

Boston Opera House—"Sylphides," "Labyrinth," and "Gaîté Parisienne," presented by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. 8:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"Macbeth," revival of Shakespeare's tragedy. Starring Maurice Evans and Judith Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays, at 2:30.

Majestic—"Pirates of Penzance," presented by the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company. 8:30.

Shubert—"Sons o' Fun," the new Olsen and Johnson musical, with Carmen Miranda. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—"Separate Rooms," comedy. Featuring Alan Dinehart, Anna Sten and Lyle Talbot. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Gay Falcon," George Saunders and Wendy Barrie. 1:50, 5, 8:05. "Hold Back the Dawn." Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland and Paulette Goddard. 2:50, 6, 9:05.

Fenway—"Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor, Joan Perry. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"The Eternal Gift," film of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass. 1:10, 2:45, 4:20, 6, 7:35, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—"Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:10, 10:20. "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt and Robert Baldwin. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 8:55. "March of Time." 12:25, 3:40, 6:50, 10.

Kenmore—"Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 2:35, 5:30, 8:10. "Hold that Ghost." Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:55, 6:35, 9:30.

Metropolitan—"Week-End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda, John Payne, and Cesar Romero. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45. "Great Guns," Sheila Ryan, Dick Nelson. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Modern—"Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:5, 6:35, 9:45. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—"You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 1:10, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. "Tillie the Toiler." William Tracy and Kay Harris. 11:55 a. m.; 3:05, 6, 9.

Paramount—"Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor. 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30.

B. K. O.—Boston—"Swing it Soldier." Ken Murray, Francis Langford, Brenda and Cobina. 10:45 a. m., 2:10, 5:35, 8:25, 10:45. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:55, 7:20, 9:40.

Scollay—"Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Buy Me That Town." Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"The Quiz Kids," "U. S. Bomber," "Popular Science," "Sports," "Hollywood Picture People." "Will Osborne Musical," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"You'll Never Get Rich." Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. "Tillie the Toiler," William Tracy and Kay Harris. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 8:55.

Strand—Huntington Avenue—"Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Father is a Prince," John Litel. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—"Information Please." "Glacier Trails." "Buenos Aires." "Jan Garber's Orchestra," News Digest, including the President's Navy Day Speech. Continuous 1-11.

Trans-Lux—"Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:45. "Sailors on Leave," Shirley Ross. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10.

Tremont—"Rains Came," Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "Man About Town." Jack Benny. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:40, 10:10.

Uptown—"The Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall and Olumpe Bradna. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Ice Capades," Jerry Colonna and James Ellison. "Passage From Hongkong," K. Douglas. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Penthouse Mystery." 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Robert Young. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynne Roberts. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy, Lana Turner. 2:10, 5:40, 9:05. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee. 4:10, 7:40.

Cleveland Circle: "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Sunset in Wyoming," Gene Autry and Smiley Burnett. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 2 and 8.

University: "Navy Blues." Ann Sheridan, Jack Oakie and Martha Raye. 2:50, 6:05, 9:20. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan." Robert Montgomery, R. Johnson. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery and R. Johnson. "Country Fair," Eddie Foy, Jr. 2, Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 3:35, 9:35. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:54, 7:54.

Codman Square: "Hold Back the Dawn." Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 3:15, 9:15. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon and Charlie Smith. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE— Egleston: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:47, 8:47. "Passage from Hong Kong," Keye Luke. 1:38, 7:38.

Park: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy." Mickey Rooney. "Sweetheart of the Campus." 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 3:15, 9:30. "Whistling in the Dark." Red Skelton. 1:53, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "Northwest Passage," Spencer Tracy, "Pittsburg Kid," Billy Conn. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "New York Town." Fred MacMurray. "Father Takes a Wife." Adolphe Menjou. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Spencer Tracy. 3:10, 8:55. "March of Time—Peace by Adolf Hitler." 2:30, 8:15.

LYNN—Open Air Theater: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Prisoner of Zenda." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Gay Falcon." George Sanders. 2, 5:13, 8:26. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne.

Mystic: "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 2, 5:35. "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 3:25, 7, 8:50.

Maplewood: "Hold That Ghost." Abbott and Costello. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:30.

Orpheum: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor and Mary Howard. "Two in a Taxi." 1:45, Evenings, 7-11.

Strand: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan." Robert Montgomery. 3:10, 9:15. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Valez. 1:55, 8:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Ringside Maisie." Ann Sothern. 1:45, 8. "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie and John Payne. 3:35, 9:50.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Bad Men of Missouri." Dennis Morgan and Wayne Morris. "Cheers for Miss Bishop." Martha Scott and William Gargan. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy." Mickey Rooney. "Ice Capades." Dorothy Lewis and Jerry Colonna. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Navy Blues." Ann Sheridan, Jack Oakie, Martha Raye and Jack Haley. 3:30, 9:15. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland and Paulette Goddard. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders.

QUINCY—Quincy: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston.

Strand: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon and M. Anderson.

REVERE—Boulevard: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston. 2 and 7:30.

Revere: "New York Town." Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston. 2 and 8:30.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

Central: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Hughes. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Thieves Fall Out." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich, "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "The Great Command." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. "Bachelor Daddy." Baby Sandy. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. "My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Men of the Timberland," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2:09, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:16, 9.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Highway West." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Ice Capades." Jerry Colonna. "I'll Wait for You," Marsha Hunt and Robert Sterling. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Bride Came C. O. D., Bette Davis. "Penthouse Mystery." Ralph Bellamy and M. Lindsay. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson. 2:15, 7:45 daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Something to Sing About," James Cagney. "The Last Mile." Preston Foster. Continuous from 7:30 p. m. to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "My Life With Caroline." Ronald Colman and Anna Lee 3:39, 6:39, 9:39. "Dance Hall." Carol Landis and Cesar Romero. 2:16, 5:16, 8:16.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

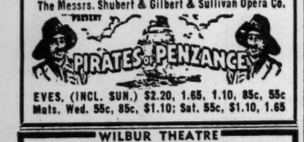
LAST WEEK!
MAURICE EVANS • JUDITH ANDERSON
in SHAKESPEARE'S
MACBETH
Directed by MARGARET WEBSTER
Evgs.: Orch., $3.30; Balc., $2.75, $2.20, $1.65; 2nd Balc., $1.10.
Thurs., Sat. Mats.: Orch., $2.75; Balc., $2.20, $1.65; 2nd Balc., $1.10
COLONIAL Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

BEG. TUES. NOV. 11—Seats NOW!
MATINEES (FIRST WEEK, WED., FRI., SAT. (SECOND WEEK, TUES., THURS., SAT.
No performances WED. EVES.
ALBERT LEWIS presents
EDDIE CANTOR

In a New MUSICAL COMEDY
"BANJO EYES"
Based on a Play by John Cecil Holm and George Abbott
STAGED BY HASSARD SHORT
Book by GUILLAN & ELINSON
Music and Lyrics by VERNON DUKE & JOHN LATOUCHE
Evgs.: Orch., $3.30; Balc., $2.75, $2.20, $1.65; 2nd Balc., $1.10.
ALL Mats.: Orch., $2.75; Balc., $2.20, $1.65; 2nd Balc., $1.10.

TONIGHT 8:30
OPERA HOUSE Box-office 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
Wilbur Box Office 'Til Wed. 8:30
S. Hurok (in assoc. with Aaron Richmond) presents
BALLET RUSSE de Monte Carlo
1000 Seats 55c to $1.65
Wed. Mat. 55c to $2.20.

SHUBERT • Tonight, 8:25 Mat. Wed.
Come early! Extra fun starts 8 P. M.
OLSEN & JOHNSON
IN PERSON in Their New Crazy MUSICAL
SONS O' FUN
with CARMEN MIRANDA • ELLA LOGAN
Evgs.: $3.30-55c. Mats. Wed.-Sat. $2.75-55c.
Sat. Nights, $3.85-55c.

MAJESTIC — OPENS TONIGHT, 8:30
MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS NOW
The Messrs. Shubert & Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Co.

PIRATES of PENZANCE
EVES. (INCL. SUN.) $2.20, 1.65, 1.10, 85c, 55c
Mats. Wed. 55c, 85c, $1.10; Sat. 55c, $1.10, 1.65

WILBUR THEATRE
1 Week Beg. MON. NOV. 10
MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURSDAY
MAX GORDON presents
"JUNIOR MISS"
A NEW COMEDY BY
JEROME CHODOROV & JOSEPH FIELDS
Directed By MOSS HART
Evgs: 55c to $2.75; Wed. Mat. 55c to $1.65
Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

OPERA HOUSE Opens Mat. Nov. 11
MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURS.
THE MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT
"MY MARYLAND"
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL
A NEVER-TO-BE-FORGOTTEN OPERETTA HIT!
Evgs: $2.20-55c; Wed. Mat., $1.10-55c; Sat. Mats. 55c-$1.65. (Tax Incl.)

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
In TECHNICOLOR!
BELLE STARR
RANDOLPH SCOTT • GENE TIERNEY
Co-Feature 'THEY MEET AGAIN' JEAN HERSHOLT as Dr. Christian
Extra! SAILORS With WINGS MARCH OF TIME
Plus— "DOG OBEDIENCE"

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c. 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
FRED ASTAIRE RITA HAYWORTH
"YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH"
Plus "Tillie The Toiler"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Alice Faye Carmen Miranda John Payne Cesar Romero
"WEEK-END IN HAVANA"
Plus "GREAT GUNS"

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
NOW
Melvyn Douglas, Ruth Hussey, Ellen Drew
"OUR WIFE"
Plus "BULLETS FOR O'HARA"

EXETER
NEWBURY and EXETER STS. • KEN. 7067
Evgs.-Sat.Sun. 44c, 35c, 25c. Aft. 30c, Tax Inc.
Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland
"HOLD BACK THE DAWN"
Plus "THE GAY FALCON"

Forward With Books!

A Selection for Readers Under Twelve

Book Week is here! "Forward with Books" is the slogan for the week, November 2 to 8, set aside for the 1941 observance, when nation-wide attention is focused upon fine books and reading for boys and girls.

The 1941 harvest of children's books is an abundant one, notwithstanding the condition of world affairs.

American boys and girls, you may be thankful that of all children in the world you are provided with a bountiful supply of good reading, made available to you in pubic libraries, schools and homes. Visit your public and school libraries and book stores during the Book Week celebration. Become familiar with books, learn to make your own choices, develop a taste for the worthwhile. You will find books for all ages, for all tastes. Find time for books! Make reading one of your hobbies!

Here Is America!

In this year when America is facing important decisions and when unity and defense are vital to her welfare, young Americans will want to read books about their country's past and of her present.

Walter Edmonds' book, "The Matchlock Gun," tells of the courage with which an early American family faced the dangers of pioneer living. In this story of young Edward Van Alstyne, left alone to ward off the Indians, be the man of the family in his father's absence, protect his mother and smaller sister, we find the boy worthy of his charge. He with the old matchlock gun, which had already seen service in the cause of freedom, comes through with flying colors. Edward's splendid mother plays a courageous part in this true story of real people, for the Van Alstynes lived in the Hudson Valley in 1756 when New York was still a British colony and the French and Indians were raiding Dutch homes. The pictures, by Paul Lantz, are an added distinction to this important piece of Americana, published by Dodd, Mead & Company, New York. $2.

"Paddle-To-The-Sea," written and illustrated by Holling C. Holling, one of the most beautiful books of the year, tells of the travels made by a figure of an Indian in a canoe. A young Indian boy carved the figure, christened it Paddle-to-the-sea and set it on a melting snow bank, one spring day in the Nipigon country of the Great Lakes. As the boy sent the little figure on its way he said: "I have learned in school that when the snow in our Nipigon country melts, the waters flow to that river. The river flows into the Great Lakes, the biggest lakes in the world. . . . You will go with the water and you will have adventures that I would like to have."

The travels and the amazing things he experienced are vividly described in word and picture. An illuminated map traces the journey of the figurine from the cabin near Lake Nipigon through the Great Lakes to the sea. Mr. Holling's pictures, which are beautifully reproduced, have a remarkable quality—bringing out in a most unusual way the beauty of the scenes. Traveling with Paddle by story and pictures is good fun for nine to twelve-year-olds and is a fascinating way to learn geography. Younger children, too, will enjoy this book published in picture-book size by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.

A book whose form and title suggest a picture-book for the very young only is Maud and Miska Petersham's "An American A B C," but there is a message for all Americans in this timely book. These two favorite author-illustrators have put into it their love for America and for the people, qualities and spirit that have had a part in the making of America. From "A is for America, the land I love," to "Z is for Zeal, an American trait," in brief, dramatic stories with beautiful full-page pictures in color—the tale of America's heritage of freedom is unfolded. Here is a first history for boys' and girls' own reading, a gay picture book for young and old to enjoy together, an inspiration for Americans "to keep America a great land and a land of liberty and freedom." Published by The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

Animals All

"Pantaloons," a new book by Osa Johnson, the famous woman explorer, will find an eager audience with boys and girls. This story tells of the growing-up experiences of a baby elephant and of the things his mother taught him concerning the ways of elephants on the African plains. Many fine illustrations in color by Arthur August Jansson, who went with Carl E. Akeley to British East Africa, add interest and atmosphere to this authentic book published by Random House, New York. $1.50.

"Bushy Tail," by Alice Gall and Fleming Crew, tells of a small chipmunk's daring adventures. Though advised by his parents and friends to be very careful, he was so curious he got into some dangerous places and saw many strange things. Some of the chapters were published on the page For Children last summer. Boys and girls who have read "Flat Tail" and "Wagtail" by these authors know what a treat is in store for them. Else Bostelmann's drawings, in reddish brown tint, delightfully illustrate this book, published by Oxford University Press, London and New York. $2.

Another story of chipmunk is "Whisk," by David M. Stearns. This is the fourth in the author's series of little books about young animals and it is as engaging and equally authentic as his earlier ones. Again Sharon Stearns makes just right pictures, reproduced in tints to match Whisk's coat. Published by Farrar & Rinehart, New York. $1.

In "Whiskers," Joel Stolper writes a companion book to his "Patches," which was about a giraffe, here telling the life story of a leopard. His training to meet any emergency, friends or foes, in his daily life in the African jungle and his encounters with man and beast are described in an interesting and lively text. The author's pencil drawings, reproduced on tinted paper, add color and value to this fine book which will please boys and girls looking for true stories about animals. Published by Harcourt, Brace & Company, New York. $1.50.

"Rolf," a new dog story, by Margaret S. and Helen Lossing Johnson, authors and artists who have given us books about several kinds of dogs, tells of an elkhound of Norway. Rolf, trained by a Lapp to herd reindeer in his native land, is brought by him to Canada for this purpose, is stolen, finds at last his right place and a new master in a member of the Canadian Mounted Police. Rolf and his master share many adventures in this fine book, published by Harcourt, Brace & Company, New York. $1.75.

Boys and Girls in Stories

"The Moffats," by Eleanor Estes, is a winsome story about a most unusual family, who had so very little money or possessions but who were so very happy and had such good times together. The Moffats were four—Sylvie, Joey, Rufus and Janey — and Mama, who could make both ends meet and have a good time doing it. They lived in New Dollar Street in the village of Cranbury, Connecticut. Their lively doings make enchanting reading for there's real living, fun, lots of affection, and interesting bits of adventure in this book that makes us think of "The Five Little Peppers and How They Grew." Louis Slobodkin has made jolly, happy-go-lucky sort of pictures, just like the Moffats themselves, for this altogether heartwarming book, published by Harcourt, Brace & Company, New York. $2.

"Sheker's Lucky Piece," by Lucile Saunders McDonald, is a colorful story about modern Turkey. Illustrations in color and black and white by Wanda Yap add interest to the story of this little girl living in the rural village where old superstitions and manners blend with the advancement of new world ways in Turkey today. Published by Oxford University Press, London and New York. $1.75.

Florence Bethune Sloan

JOHN OF PUDDING LANE

By Mabel Leigh Hunt

The enchanting story of the Fleet family — particularly of young John, a real grandson of the real Mother Goose, who lived over Fleet's printing shop in old Boston in the days when Ben Franklin was a boy. Not only do exciting things happen in the printing shop, but Mother Goose is always ready with a nonsensical song or rhyme to delight the children. Illustrated **$1.75**

A DAY WITH MOPSY

By Mabel Betsy Hill

Mopsy wakes in the morning to find the traveling case ready in the hall. Oh joy! Going somewhere! And it proves to be the country, where at Grandfather's farm Mopsy plays with Sally and Ted and encounters old friends and new. Gayly illustrated in color by the author. **$1.00**

F·A·STOKES·CO

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Penny to Spend

What shall I buy?
Oh, what shall I buy?
A sugar-stick, an apple,
Or a big bull's-eye?

A chocolate, some candy,
A dolly in a cot?
I've only got a penny
And I do want such a lot!

A sugar-stick, an apple,
Some cocoanutty-ice?
A little boat for sailing?
An orange would be nice.

I'm very fond of toffee;
But I want an apple more—
I think I'll have an apple,
'Cause Dusky likes the core.

EILEEN A. SOPER

Answers to Birdland

1-3 of branch —Br
2-5 of easel —ea
1-4 of kite —k
2-3 of fan —fa
1-2 of nest —st

The whole is what every little bird wants as much as you do—breakfast!

Woodchuck Goes to Bed Early

Winter Sleepers—3

By Else Bostelmann
Illustrated by the Author

"I've eaten all the juicy greens I want to eat this year," thought a roly-poly woodchuck.

Was it not a wonderful day! The woods had hardly changed. It had been such a rich summer with all the good food and plenty of it.

"Hello, hello, where are you going, and why do you take it so slowly, when there is so much to do at this time?" asked a young squirrel on his way to gather just a few more nuts and seeds.

Woodchuck or Groundhog?

"Well, young squirrel, if you were a woodchuck, you would not have to hurry to get that last nut which you think no one else should have."

"Woodchuck," questioned the squirrel. "Woodchuck? You mean groundhog, that's what you are."

"Nonsense, squirrel, my name is woodchuck. But if it makes you feel better, call me groundhog. I assure you, there is no difference at all between a woodchuck and a groundhog. It's just in the sound of the name."

"Well, then, woodchuck," quivered the squirrel, "I must run, somebody might get that last nut. The winter is long and one cannot live without eating."

"Oh, yes? Perhaps not you, squirrel, but I can."

For a moment, the squirrel forgot that last nut.

"Not eating, not eating at all? I thought all animals must eat to live, even when they sleep between whiles as I do."

At that, the woodchuck sat up on his haunches.

"Look at me!" He spoke pityingly down to the squirrel. "Look at me, how round I am. I have taken care of that all summer long. I have eaten, and eaten, and eaten, until now I am just like this. My storehouse is in me. My food has grown to a nice fat lining inside my fur. It will keep me warm and feed me, too. You see the green meadowgrounds down there? That's where my house is, a long burrow in soft sand large enough for me to cuddle in, warm and cozy."

Goodby Until Spring

"Who wants to go to sleep now? It never before has been so fine in the woods, just right to scamper around." Squirrel's nose twitched; he sniffed the sunny air.

"That's just it, squirrel. Later it never will be as fine as it is now. That's why I am going now."

He cast a last glance over the meadows and went off, down hill, to his hiding place. There would be no trace of him any more until April came to waken him.

"I have taken care of that all summer long," said woodchuck.

(Watch for the winter story of Glitter, the snake, on the page For Children next Monday.)

Mermaid Lake

Told by Henry Beston

Chapter Six

"My grandmother taught me to weave moonbeams," Cristabel told Dick. "If you will make me a loom I will weave curtains for the doors and windows of our cabin."

So Dick made her a loom and she begged soft down from the passing geese and ducks and swans and wove long soft curtains for the doors. But for the windows she wove nothing but moonlight and the crinkle which lies between ripples, so that the thin cloth shone and sparkled.

When Dick and the team had dragged all the necessary logs into position, he notched the logs and began to build the cabin, and Cristabel filled the chinks with clay. It was a rough little cabin when at last it was done, but they were very proud of it.

"I wouldn't change it for all the coral palaces in the ocean!" cried Cristabel, clapping her hands. "Oh, Dick, wait until you see the curtains in place!"

By the time the barn was raised the leaves were almost gone from the trees and the wind had a cold edge.

Of all the waterbirds, only the loons remained, uttering their wild winnowing cries. Even they said one morning:

"Tonight the lake will freeze over. Good-bye, Cristabel! Good-bye, Dick! We have stayed as long as we can, but now we too must be going!"

Ice on the Lake

The loons were right. That night there was a thin crinkle of ice over the lake which melted away again in the sun. Being water creatures, neither Dick nor Cristabel nor the horses felt any cold, but they knew that life was soon going to change. By the very last seagull, Cristabel sent a message to her father begging for phosphorus from the antennae of a deep-sea fish and fortunately the King was able to send back a quantity of it before the ice grew too thick to melt at noonday. A whole flock of seagulls arrived, each carrying a packet of the stuff.

"For goodness sake, Cristabel," they cried, "write the King that we brought it safely and let us go back! We were just starting for a trip to warmer beaches when he ordered us inland, and of course we had to come, but brr! brr! this lake is a terrible place at this time of year."

So Cristabel wrote her thanks to her father and hoped he would have a happy winter and promised to write him first thing in the spring, and off went the gulls so fast that they never looked around to see if she were waving them good-bye.

Cristabel had thought of the phosphorous just in time. She made lanterns for it of rushes, braided very openly to let the light through, and put them here and there in the cabin, with a big lantern for the barn.

Dick's Discovery

One day Dick had gone off by himself and swam back in some excitement.

"I've found a door!" he cried. "I've found a door!"

"A door to what?" asked Cristabel, but he wouldn't tell her.

"Come and see," was all that he would say. So she left her weaving and swam out to join him. He took the lantern and they went on for some time.

"I believe you're lost," Cristabel teased him.

"Wait and see," he replied mysteriously.

Suddenly she was aware that there was a sort of round hole of light overhead and around her she could feel water flowing upward.

"Why, Dick, it's a spring," she said.

"Do what I do," exclaimed Dick, and swimming straight up toward the hole he blocked it for a few moments; there was a thrashing of a big silver tail, and a moment later his face appeared from above looking down at her.

"Come on up! The air's fine!" he cried.

(To be continued next Monday)

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LONGMANS
55 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

The Home Forum

The Square Crab

IT IS WINTER NOW, but every time we have crab-jelly for tea the same bright train of pictures springs to thought.

In mid-September, after harvesting our mustard and cress crop from a miniature field of flannel under the skylight, Rose turned her attention to the Square crab. The fruit of this tree had been the immemorial perquisite of the gardener, whose wife made an annual boiling of crab-jelly out of it; but he had recently evacuated himself from London and the temporary gardener in his stead was either without a wife or, if he had a wife, she was without sugar. Accordingly, Rose, who had been saving sugar from our ration for this purpose, decided that the reversion of the fruit should fall to us.

* * *

That evening I rang up the Square Secretary and asked if we might have the fruit. He was a cautious man, as his duty required, and said he would have a word with the gardener. I said I had done this and that the gardener had quite properly referred me to him. He was still cautious and said he would look into the matter. I do not exactly know what he meant by looking into the matter; perhaps he consulted the Square records and found that I had paid my subscription regularly and without reminder. If so, this punctuality now paid dividends, for early next morning the gardener arrived with the desired permission.

It takes at least two pairs of hands to strip a crabtree effectively; and, as I was unable to assist Rose that day, she called in Ursula. Ursula arrived during the afternoon, suitably clad for the operation in blue slacks and a blue and white check shirt. Rose was less picturesquely dressed; but nevertheless, when they left the house carrying a step-ladder and a bucket to hold the crabs, they evoked the whispered comment: "Lady window-cleaners," from a passing group of children.

* * *

They let themselves into the Square garden with the large key, which costs me two guineas a year, and five shillings extra if ever I should lose it; then they started their progress toward the tree. First, they paid their respects to the Square goat, which had been introduced into the garden by a balloon barrage unit. Then they fed a handful of dandelions to Thunderbolt, the Square tortoise, who had been reared from the egg by one of our neighbors in her hot cupboard. Finally, they skirted a bomb-crater; this commemorated one of the severer jolts we had received during the previous winter and also, incidentally, a notable breach of Square by-law number ten, which forbade the ignition of gunpowder or fireworks in the garden.

The picking began with Rose standing on the ladder and Ursula scrambling about in the crotched branches of the tree. The garden had seemed deserted; but, as usually happens on these occasions, a small crowd soon gathered. The gardener came and his youthful assistant. An undergraduate appeared from behind the double cherry, his finger still hopefully crooked in a copy of the Iliad. There were two ladies, bearing croquet-mallets, who had been exercising their prerogative under Square by-law number five, which permitted such harmless amusements as croquet and Les Graces in the garden, but forbade cricket, football, archery, quoits, and catapults. There were three members of the Home Guard, whose exercises certainly infringed the spirit of Square by-law number five. One of the balloon barrage crew came, rather unnecessarily bringing the goat. Lastly Thunderbolt arrived, "wandering in the slow triumph of his own existence," and still munching a dandelion.

* * *

Some of the onlookers took it upon themselves to tender advice, pointing out sprays of fruit which they thought had been overlooked. Others merely gazed on the scene with an air of benevolent absorption. "No, my dear," one of the croquet-mallet ladies was saying to her companion, "nothing to do with sea-crabs. They're really scrub-apples, called after the bushes or scrub they often grow on."

At this moment, a child on a fairy cycle arrived from the far end of the garden with the news that she had seen a gentleman climbing in over the railings. Although access to the Square except by the gate was strictly prohibited, the sight of a small boy scaling the five-foot, spiked railings in pursuit of a ball was not altogether unknown; but that someone of full age should be attempting the feat seemed contrary to the laws of the Square and of nature, too. The hue and cry departed down the garden.

* * *

They soon reached the spot indicated and there, beyond doubt, was a young man gingerly letting himself down into the garden from the top of the railings; he was dressed in a soft black hat, a dark jacket, and dark striped trousers. Outside, on the pavement, could be seen a neat pile consisting of an attaché case, a rolled umbrella and a folded newspaper, all the insignia, in fact, of civic dignity and respectability.

"Now, sir," asked the gardener in a tone of determined understatement, "what can I do for you?" The young man unhooked the back of his jacket from a spike, nodded to the gardener, and walked a few paces over to a tree. He reached up, picked a long apple-green caterpillar off the trunk, walked a little farther to a lilac bush, and deposited the caterpillar. Then he explained.

"I'm sorry about climbing over the railings," he said; "but that's a Privet Hawk Moth caterpillar, and it had got on the wrong kind of tree; blown across by the wind, I expect. It would have starved, if I'd left it there. It will like the lilac."

This humane explanation immediately won the approval of the gardener and his supporters; one of them even offered to borrow Rose's stepladder to help with the return journey over the railings. "No," said the gardener, "I'll let him out by the gate, if you don't mind." Leaving his assistant to keep an eye on the articles outside on the pavement, he led the climber of railings off toward the gate.

* * *

Rose and Ursula got home shortly before dark, and Rose spent the rest of the evening trying to decide the minimum amount of sugar she could use to a pint of juice and yet be sure of a successful jelly.

"I seem to remember," I remarked, "I once read a household hint somewhere that one ought to add a banana-skin to improve the jelly."

"You can't get banana-skins now," said Rose; "and, anyway, the hint told you to use them for removing inkstains, not for improving jelly."

I don't know what her final decision about the sugar was; but the Square Secretary, to whom we presented a small pot of the resultant jelly, approved of it. To be fair to Rose, so did I.

P. J. H. H.

Hill Morning

This is the hour of not yet day
When blue dawn assumes a cold intenser blue
Above the lamplit cabin's glow,
Above the chilly frost of dew.

This is the hour of small early sounds
At which the dog lifts up his ears, aware;
Senses in a thin curl of chimney smoke
A smell of bacon crisp upon keen air.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A GREEK SKYPHOS FROM THE FIFTH CENTURY B. C.

THIS ANCIENT Greek bowl, known as "skyphos," was probably made between 510-490 B. C. It is the black-figured type which was developed through most of the sixth century, and is associated with the primitive Hellenic style. Shaped on the wheel, the vase was dried and then polished. After the outlines of the figures were indicated, they were filled with black varnish. The details of garments and features were incised. The black figures contrasted with the red background which was the natural hue of the clay. In the frieze encircling the "skyphos," a seated man is depicted playing the lyre, another holding a wreath. The two standing figures are probably spectators. It may be a school scene or a music lesson. We are told, however, that the vines in the background indicate a symposium rather than a lesson. This is, in any event, a "genre" scene, and reveals how the ancient Greeks recorded everyday life on their vases.

D. A.

Making the Right Choice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

UNFAILINGLY INSPIRATIONAL are the examples of those men and women who have chosen to serve their highest ideal, even when devotion to it has seemed difficult. Their experiences show that success is achieved by unswerving obedience to that which is right.

"Of two things fate cannot rob us," says Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science; "namely, of choosing the best, and of helping others thus to choose" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 165). Mrs. Eddy's lifework amply indicates her devotion to spiritual vision and the reward of following it implicitly. That she put the practical knowledge of God above all other goals accounts for her success in setting before the world her discovery of the Science of Mind-healing as demonstrated by Christ Jesus.

At some time every individual arrives at a decision as to what is spiritual, true, and everlasting, even if this realization comes only after periods of indecision. Through her longing to know what Truth really is, Mrs. Eddy found that Spirit alone is real, and that man is spiritual, the likeness of God. When she realized that mortal mind, with all its egotism, anxiety, and frustration, is a falsity, and that the man of God's making is the reflection and expression of infinite Love, divine intelligence, she saw that our all-embracing purpose must be to put off false fleshly beliefs and to put on, through claiming and utilizing them, the qualities and attributes of God, expressed by man in His image.

Because God is All-in-all, there is no evil to hinder anyone from expressing the spiritual-mindedness and love which bespeak his divine heritage. Many fancy, however, that to choose God, Spirit, means to give up what seem to be the good things of life; but Christian Science shows that such is not the case, for Spirit is the only Giver of good.

All true being originates in God, divine Principle. Man, the image of God, reflects the fullness of His being. Mrs. Eddy says in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 475), "Man is spiritual and perfect; and because he is spiritual and perfect, he must be so understood in Christian Science." To the real man, then, belong the things of eternal life. Health, happiness, security, and the like are spiritual, not material. Consequently, the nothingness of matter means the nothingness of limitations. The recognition of our spiritual selfhood unfolds the consciousness of man's complete being in Spirit, Mind.

Christian Science teaches the verity of these assertions, but prevalent materialism persistently argues for expediency and selfishness. It points to the struggles with adversity often encountered by the righteous, not seeing that the joy of fidelity to Truth is more important to them than the human struggle. In advancing this short view, materialism ignores the lasting and substantial rewards that attend loyalty to high ideals. Someone has said that "there is something better than getting on in the world—that is, getting above the world."

When Jesus said (John 16:33), "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world," he spoke as one who knew and had proved, because of his unity with God, that security depends alone on the real and eternal. His victories included no element of personal ambition. They were the outcome of his obedience to God, the divine Principle of all creation. With him voluntary action was the doing of God's will, whereas mortal sense follows the dictates of fashion, prejudice, and selfishness. Knowing that the real man is inseparable from his creative Principle, Jesus could bring his thought, and thereby his experience, into keeping with God's will by living the spirit of the prayer which he bequeathed to all his followers (Luke 11:2), "Thy will be done, as in heaven, so in earth."

God's will expresses His infinite, absolute perfection. It is the enactment of eternal Life, the expression of all-enfolding Love, the intelligence of omniscient Mind. Suffering is never in accordance with His will, because it is utterly contrary to the divine nature. When anyone rises to that summit of prayer indicated by the words, "Thy will be done," he has come face to face with the certainty of good. In this realization the qualities of true selfhood manifest themselves in the gratitude one feels for God's allness, in readiness to follow divine leading, and in the conviction that God's will is being done now, notwithstanding any appearance to the contrary.

Sometimes it is difficult to choose between courses of human action because they appear to be neither altogether right nor wholly wrong. In the choice of friends, careers, recreations, and social attitudes, it is always possible, through consecration to God and the spiritual values instilled by one's study of Christian Science, to determine the spiritual or the material tendencies. Anything that enfolds a blessing for all concerned is constructive. Even where circumstances seem to permit no free choice, one can always choose steadfastly to maintain in his consciousness the true concept of God and of man as His idea. This effort leads in the way of self-forgetfulness and along the heavenly highway of right activity.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

ΚΑΜΝΕΙΝ ΤΗΝ ΟΡΘΗΝ ΕΚΛΟΓΗΝ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Τὰ παραδείγματα τῶν ἀνδρῶν καὶ γυναικῶν ἐκείνων ποῦ ἐξέλεξαν νὰ ὑπηρετήσουν τὸ ὕψιστον ἰδανικόν αὐτῶν, ἀκόμη καὶ ὅταν ἡ ἀφοσίωσις εἰς αὐτὸ ἐφαίνετο δύσκολος, εἶναι ἀσφάλτως ἐμπνευστικά. Αἱ πεῖραι των δεικνύουν ὅτι ἡ ἐπιτυχία κατορθοῦται διὰ τῆς σταθερᾶς ὑπακοῆς εἰς ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ εἶναι δίκαιον.

"Ἡ μοῖρα δὲν δύναται νὰ μᾶς ἀποστερήσῃ δύο πραγμάτων," λέγει ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Εὑρέτις καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης· "δηλαδή, τοῦ ἐκλέγειν τὸ κάλιστον, καὶ τοῦ βοηθεῖν ἄλλους νὰ ἐκλέγουν οὕτω" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany—Ἡ Πρώτη Ἐκκλησία τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἡ Ἐπιστήμων, καὶ Ἀνάμικτα, σ. 165). Ἡ ἐργασία τῆς Mrs. Eddy καθ'ὅλην τὴν ζωήν της ἐμφαίνει ἀναμφιλῶς τὴν ἀφοσίωσίν της εἰς τὴν πνευματικὴν ὅρασιν καὶ τὴν ἀμοιβὴν διὰ τὴν ἀπόλυτον ἀκολούθησίν της. Τὸ ὅτι ἔθηκε τὴν πρακτικὴν ἐπίγνωσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ ὑπεράνω ὅλων τῶν ἄλλων σκοπῶν ἐξηγεῖ τὴν ἐπιτυχίαν της εἰς τὸ νὰ ἐκθέσῃ εἰς ὅλον τὸν κόσμον τὴν ἀνακάλυψίν της τῆς Ἐπιστήμης τῆς Θεραπείας καθὼς ἀπεδείχθη ὑπὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ.

Εἰς κάποιαν ἐποχὴν κάθε ἄτομον φθάνει εἰς μίαν ἀπόφασιν περὶ τοῦ τί εἶναι πνευματικόν, ἀληθές, καὶ αἰώνιον, ἔστω καὶ ἂν ἡ κατανόησις αὕτη ἔλθῃ μόνον κατόπιν περιόδων διστάγμου. Διὰ τῆς μεγάλης της ἐπιθυμίας νὰ γνωρίσῃ τί πράγματι εἶναι ἡ Ἀλήθεια, ἡ Mrs. Eddy εὗρεν ὅτι τὸ Πνεῦμα μόνον εἶναι πραγματικόν, καὶ ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι πνευματικός, ἡ ὁμοιότης τοῦ Θεοῦ. "Οταν κατενόησεν ὅτι ὁ θνητὸς νοῦς, μὲ ὅλον τὸν ἐγωισμόν του, τὴν μέριμναν, καὶ ματαίωσιν, εἶναι ψεῦδος, καὶ ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος τῆς δημιουργίας τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι ἡ ἀντανάκλασις καὶ ἡ ἔκφρασις τῆς ἀπείρου Ἀγάπης, θείας νοημοσύνης, εἶδεν ὅτι ὁ πᾶν-περιλαμβάνων σκοπός μας πρέπει νὰ εἶναι νὰ ἀποβάλωμεν τὰς ψευδεῖς σαρκικὰς δοξασίας, καὶ νὰ βάλωμεν, διὰ τοῦ νὰ τὰς ἀπαιτῶμεν καὶ χρησιμοποιῶμεν, τὰς ἰδιότητας καὶ τὰ χαρακτηριστικὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ, ποὺ ἐκφράζονται ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὅστις εἶναι κατ'εἰκόνα Αὐτοῦ.

Ἐπειδὴ ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι Πᾶν-ἐν-παντί, δὲν ὑπάρχει κακὸν νὰ ἐμποδίσῃ κανένα ἀπὸ τοῦ νὰ ἐκφράζῃ τὴν πνευματικὴν νοερότητα καὶ ἀγάπην ἄτινα ἐμφαίνουν τὴν θείαν του κληρονομίαν. Πολλοί, ὅμως, φαντάζονται ὅτι τὸ νὰ ἐκλέξουν τὸν Θεόν, τὸ Πνεῦμα, σημαίνει παράδοσιν ἐκείνων ποῦ φαίνονται νὰ εἶναι τὰ καλὰ τῆς ζωῆς· ἀλλ'ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη δεικνύει ὅτι τὸ πρᾶγμα δὲν ἔχει οὕτως, διότι τὸ Πνεῦμα εἶναι ὁ μόνος Δοτὴρ τοῦ καλοῦ.

"Ολη ἡ ἀληθὴς ὕπαρξις προέρχεται ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς θείας Ἀρχῆς. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ἡ εἰκὼν τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἀνταναklᾷ τὴν ὁλότητα τῆς ὑπάρξεώς Του. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει εἰς τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδος τῶν Γραφῶν) σελ. 475, "Ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι πνευματικὸς καὶ τέλειος· καὶ ἐπειδὴ εἶναι πνευματικὸς καὶ τέλειος, πρέπει νὰ ἐννοῆται οὕτω ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ." Εἰς τὸν πραγματικὸν ἄνθρωπον, λοιπόν, ἀνήκουν τὰ πράγματα τῆς αἰωνίου ζωῆς. Ἡ ὑγεία, ἡ εὐτυχία, ἡ ἀσφάλεια, καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα εἶναι πνευματικά, οὐχὶ ὑλικά. Συνεπῶς, ἡ οὐδαμηνότης τῆς ὕλης σημαίνει τὴν οὐδαμηνότητα τῶν περιορισμῶν. Ἡ ἀναγνώρισις τῆς πνευματικῆς ταυτότητος ἡμῶν διαπτύσσει τὴν συναίσθησιν τῆς τελείας ὑπάρξεως τοῦ ἀνθρώπου εἰς τὸ Πνεῦμα, τὸν Νοῦν.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διδάσκει τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῶν ἰσχυρισμῶν τούτων, ἀλλ'ὁ ἐπικρατῶν ὑλισμὸς ἀγορεύει ἐπιμόνως ὑπὲρ τοῦ συμφέροντος καὶ τῆς φιλαυτίας. Δεικνύει τοὺς ἀγῶνας μὲ τὴν ἀτυχίαν τὴν ὁποίαν συναντοῦν πολλάκις οἱ δίκαιοι, μὴ βλέπων ὅτι ἡ χαρὰ τῆς ἀφοσιώσεως εἰς τὴν Ἀλήθειαν εἶναι σπουδαιοτέρα εἰς αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τὸν ἀνθρώπινον ἀγῶνα. Προτείνων τὴν ἐλλιπῆ ταύτην ἔποψιν, ὁ ὑλισμὸς ἀγνοεῖ τὰς διαρκούσας καὶ οὐσιώδεις ἀμοιβὰς αἵτινες παρακολουθοῦν τὴν ἀφοσίωσιν εἰς τὰ ὑψηλὰ ἰδανικά. Κάποιος ἔχει εἴπῃ ὅτι "ὑπάρχει κάτι καλλίτερον ἀπὸ τὸ νὰ εὐδοκιμῇ τις εἰς τὸν κόσμον —δηλαδή, τὸ ἐγείρεσθαι ἄνω τοῦ κόσμου."

"Οταν ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπε (Ἰωαν. 16:33), "Θαρσεῖτε, ἐγὼ νενίκηκα τὸν κόσμον," ὡμίλησεν ὡς εἷς ὅστις ἐγνώριζε καὶ εἶχεν ἀποδείξῃ, ἕνεκα τῆς ἑνότητός του μὲ τὸν Θεόν, ὅτι ἡ ἀσφάλεια ἐξαρτᾶται μόνον ἐκ τοῦ πραγματικοῦ καὶ αἰωνίου. Αἱ νίκαι του δὲν περιεῖχον στοιχεῖον προσωπικῆς φιλοδοξίας. Ἦσαν τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς ὑπακοῆς του εἰς τὸν Θεόν, τὴν θείαν Ἀρχὴν ὅλης τῆς δημιουργίας. Εἰς αὐτὸν ἐκουσία ἐνέργεια ἦτο ἡ ἐκτέλεσις τοῦ θελήματος τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἐνῷ ἡ θνητὴ αἴσθησις ἀκολουθεῖ τὰ κελεύσματα τοῦ συρμοῦ, τῆς προκαταλήψεως, καὶ τῆς φιλαυτίας. Γνωρίζων ὅτι ὁ πραγματικὸς ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἀχώριστος ἀπὸ τὴν δημιουργοῦσαν Ἀρχήν του, ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἠδύνατο νὰ φέρῃ τὴν σκέψιν του, καὶ δι'αὐτοῦ τὴν πεῖραν του εἰς ἁρμονίαν μὲ τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ, μὲ τὸ νὰ ζῇ τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς προσευχῆς ἦν ἐκληροδότησεν εἰς ὅλους τοὺς ὀπαδούς του (Λουκ. 11:2), "Γενηθήτω τὸ θελημά σου, ὡς ἐν οὐρανῷ, καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς."

Τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐκφράζει τὴν ἄπειρον, ἀπόλυτον τελειότητά Του. Εἶναι τὸ θέσπισμα τῆς αἰωνίου Ζωῆς, ἡ ἔκφρασις τῆς παν-περιπτυσσούσης Ἀγάπης, ἡ νοημοσύνη τοῦ πανσόφου Νοός. Ἡ κακοπάθεια δὲν εἶναι ποτὲ σύμφωνος μὲ τὸ θελημά Του, διότι εἶναι παντελῶς ἐναντία πρὸς τὴν θείαν φύσιν. "Οταν τις ἐγερθῇ εἰς τὸν κολοφῶνα τῆς προσευχῆς ποὺ ἐμφαίνεται ὑπὸ τῶν λέξεων, "Γενηθήτω τὸ θελημά σου," τότε ἔχει ἔλθῃ κατὰ πρόσωπον μὲ τὴν βεβαιότητα τοῦ καλοῦ. Εἰς τὴν συναίσθησιν ταύτην αἱ ἰδιότητες τῆς ἀληθοῦς ἑαυτότητος φανερώνουν ἑαυτὰς ἐν τῇ εὐγνωμοσύνῃ ἣν εἷς αἰσθάνεται διὰ τὴν ὁλότητα τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἐν τῇ ἑτοιμότητι νὰ ἀκολουθήσῃ τὴν θείαν ὁδηγίαν, καὶ ἐν τῇ πεποιθήσει ὅτι τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ γίνεται τώρα ἀνεξαρτήτως τῶν ἐναντίον φαινομένων.

Ἐνίοτε εἶναι δύσκολον νὰ ἐκλέξῃ τις μεταξὺ τῶν πορειῶν τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης ἐνεργείας διότι φαίνονται νὰ εἶναι οὔτε ὁλοκλήρως ὀρθαὶ οὔτε ἐντελῶς σφαλεραί. Εἰς τὴν ἐκλογὴν φίλων, σταδίων, διασκεδάσεων, καὶ κοινωνικῶν στάσεων, εἶναι πάντοτε δυνατόν, διὰ τῆς ἀφοσιώσεως εἰς τὸν Θεόν καὶ εἰς τὰς πνευματικὰς ἀξίας αἵτινες ἐμπνέονται παρὰ τῆς ὑπό τινος μελέτης τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, νὰ διακρίνῃ τὰς πνευματικὰς ἢ τὰς ὑλικὰς τάσεις. Ὁτιδήποτε ποὺ περιέχει εὐλογίαν δι'ὅλους τοὺς ἐνδιαφερομένους, εἶναι οἰκοδομητικόν. Ἀκόμη καὶ ὅπου αἱ περιστάσεις φαίνεται νὰ μὴ ἐπιτρέπουν ἐλευθέραν ἐκλογήν, ἕνας δύναται πάντοτε νὰ ἐκλέξῃ νὰ διατηρῇ σταθερῶς ἐν τῇ συνειδήσει του τὴν ἀληθῆ ἀντίληψιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὡς ἰδέας Του. Ἡ προσπάθεια αὕτη ὁδηγεῖ εἰς τὸν δρόμον τῆς αὐτολησμοσύνης καὶ τῆς οὐρανίας ὁδοῦ τῆς ὀρθῆς ἐνεργείας.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A Great Man's Part

A GREAT MAN does not wake up some fine morning and say, "I am full of life, I will go to sea, and find an Antarctic continent: today I will square the circle: I will ransack botany, and find a new food for man: I have a new architecture in my mind: I foresee a new mechanic power": no, but he finds himself in the river of the thoughts and events, forced onward by the ideas and necessities of his contemporaries. He stands where all the eyes of men look one way, and their hands all point in the direction in which he should go. The church has reared him amidst rites and pomps, and he carries out the advice which her music gave him, and builds a cathedral needed by her chants and processions. He finds a war raging: it educates him, by trumpet, in barracks, and he betters the instruction. He finds two counties groping to bring coal, or flour, or fish, from the place of production to the place of consumption, and he hits on a railroad. Every master has found his materials collected, and his power lay in his sympathy with his people, and in his love of the materials he wrought in. What an economy of power! . . . All is done to his hand! The world has brought him thus far on his way. The human race has gone out before him, sunk the hills, filled the hollows, and bridged the rivers. Men, nations, poets, artisans, women, all have worked for him, and he enters into their labors. . . . Great genial power, one would almost say, consists in not being original at all; in being altogether receptive. — From "Representative Men," by RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

With a Capacity for Beauty

THERE IS TOLD a story of an Arab who had a famous garden and who, on being obliged to move away from that section of the country, offered to sell it to a friend. Being a good business man, the friend set about making an appraisal of it, and eventually he brought his figures to the owner. All the items were set down—the cost of the grading and the masonry, the water pipes and the pool, the cost of the walls and the arbor and the trees and shrubs and vines and flowers. After studying it awhile the Arab said, "This is no appraisal, my friend. You have not appraised the perfume of my Orange groves, nor the glories of my Iris, nor the exquisite aroma of my Spice Trees. You have not appraised the song of the birds that make their home in my garden. You've said nothing of the tinkle of water from my fountain. The material things you have priced are merely the framework for the beauty that gives it life and character. . . . But alas, these things you never can appraise. Their value will depend entirely on your capacity for enjoying them."

In so many ways can beauty surround us that a man may soon beggar himself in acquiring them. And yet the "capital expenditure" for that chair which has a beauty of line raised above the dull commonplace herd of chairs, those curtains, that interesting wall paper, that deep-pile carpet, that rug laboriously and wonderfully created on the loom—may we not say that such "capital expenditures" are justified so long as we have the capacity for enjoying the beauty that is in them?—From "The Gardener's Bed-Book," by RICHARDSON WRIGHT. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Incautious Commitments ..... *By J. G. H.*

W. Averell Harriman on his return here from heading the United States delegation to Moscow officially confirmed a fact that has been evident in Washington for some time. That is, that the Administration is now realistically awake to the magnitude of the task of defeating Germany and that all hope of winning a victory "on the cheap" has been abandoned.

Describing American negotiations with the Soviets, Mr. Harriman revealed that the United States had promised to deliver less aid than it felt enabled to furnish. In other words, the American group had made no promises it didn't feel reasonably certain of being able to keep. And while these promises were undoubtedly far below what the Russians need, Moscow accepted their limitation as unavoidable.

At first blush, this commitment on the part of the United States might seem the only kind a government could make. It would hardly seem to be worth noting that American promises were realistic and obligated the country to deliver only as much as American production and shipping facilities and the world situation would allow.

This has not always been the case, however. Whether through a lack of careful explanation of American potentiality or through a general loseness of phraseology, the Administration gave the impression during the first year and a half of the war that American aid would be far greater than it was or could have hoped to be.

This was particularly apparent at the time Yugoslavia heroically refused to bow before the decrees of Berlin and chose to fight rather than surrender. Although the type of aid to be given was not specified, the general impression brought about by Administration statements at that time was that the Yugoslavs could count upon more than moral backing from the United States.

This, in fact, has been the general tenor of an overwhelming majority of official pronouncements since the war began. There has been consistent emphasis on the amount of aid which the United States would give, and very little mention made of the difficulties standing in the way of producing and delivering this aid.

The result has been frequent disappointment on the part of the peoples resisting totalitarian aggression and a growing disillusion among Americans. This policy of promising more than can be delivered has also tended to weaken American influence in Latin America, which couldn't help but notice that in the way of production Nazi Germany was actually doing what America was only taking about doing.

Even before "realistic" terms of the American-Russian agreement were hinted at by Mr. Harriman, however, it had become apparent that Washington was no longer in a mood to make unfulfillable commitments.

Evidence of this came with the establishment of the Supply, Priorities and Allocation Board, which was a recognition that the earlier glowing promises of the Office of Production Management were not being met and that something drastic must be done if the defense program were to reach the size required by the job in front of it.

Whereas, the country had been receiving nothing but reports on how big a job American industry was going to do once it started rolling, now the emphasis is on the need of increasing—perhaps doubling—the defense program and of exerting prodigious efforts to see that American plants are producing enough war material to make it hot for aggressors in Russia, the Near East, China and Western Europe.

The rapidity of Nazi conquests and the unparalleled destructive powers of the German land and air forces have finally jolted the United States from its comfortable recollection that this country turned the tide during the last war and that there was really nothing that could stop it from doing so in this one.

Of late, each development bringing the United States closer to the conflict has had a sobering effect upon the too easy optimism of the capital and the rest of the country. As Americans have moved nearer to actual participation, we have apparently grown increasingly aware of the inadequacy of our military might and of the help which we have been giving to Allied forces abroad.

This has been accompanied by a restraint in statement which has been particularly evident in connection with the sinking of the United States destroyer Reuben James. Although the gravest German challenge to date, it met little bombast in official Washington. Well aware of the challenge which Germany had thrown in American faces, the Government set about its counter-steps quietly and, for that reason, more efficiently.

The new mood of the American people was perhaps nowhere better exemplified than in Congress, now in the midst of historic debate on revision of the Neutrality Act. Quickly squelching a suggestion that debate be suspended, members on both sides of the issue agreed that the Reuben James' loss made it all the more imperative that the issue be debated carefully and freely. Similar restraint is noticeable in the handling of American-Japanese relations.

With false optimism waning and intelligent concern taking its place, the United States is preparing for a role in the fight against totalitarianism worthy of itself.

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

Los Angeles Takes a Bow ..... *By Robert K. Shellaby*

Now the Nation's third largest "metropolitan area," Los Angeles is acknowledging the applause of the census. Proudly it displays its possessions, which, all based on a year-round equable climate, enabled the area to pass Philadelphia during the last decade and take its place behind the New York and Chicago areas.

As a City, strictly speaking, Los Angeles, of course, still is fifth, behind Philadelphia and Detroit, but as the center of population 140 persons or more to the square mile, the "City of the Angels" has now been adjudged third by the Census Bureau.

Los Angeles is aware of its reputation in some quarters as the Nation's "crack-pot capital," due to a certain, shall we say, originality in its thinking. Also, it is known as "seven suburbs in search of a city," due to the absence of a concentrated business district on the scale of a New York or even a San Francisco.

But without feeling that they strain rationalizations, many Angelenos look at these two aspects and turn them into virtues: they say that in depression years some Angelenos have at least attempted to "do something about it all"; and as regards decentralization of plants and homes, they believe this makes for better living and working conditions.

Aside from the area's outstanding contributions to national defense in the way of aircraft and shipbuilding, which Angelenos are willing to admit as possibly abnormal, here are some of the pre-crisis accomplishments of the county, which embraces the "metropolitan area":

First in aircraft manufacture; first in the secondary assembly of automobiles (largest automotive center outside Detroit); first in film production; one of the leaders in oil refining; second to Akron (Ohio) in tire manufacture; fourth in furniture manufacture; fourth in manufacture of women's apparel ("Maid in Hollywood"); fifth in printing and publishing; sixth in meat packing; greatest value of agricultural products in any of the Nation's 3,073 counties, and fifth in value of all manufactured products.

As the gateway to the Pacific Southwest, the local trading area now holds more than 40 per cent of all inhabitants and about one-half the total purchasing power of the three Pacific Coast States—a market, largely urban in nature, of large and varied consumer requirements. The county's output is 40 per cent of the total value of all California's manufactures, exclusive of films.

Without precedent among American metropolitan districts, Los Angeles advanced from twenty-seventh to fifth place in value of products, including films, within 16 years, 1919 to 1935.

From the low point in 1933, the county made greater proportionate gains than any other: first in number of new factories, second in number of factory wage earners, third in factory wages, and third in value of products. It was the only major county, except Detroit's Wayne County, which had a greater industrial year in 1937 than in the banner year of 1929.

Statistical Angelenos credit this spectacular growth, aside from climatic advantages, to cheaper cost of land, lower electric rates, plentiful petroleum and natural gas for cheap fuel, smaller outlay for construction, maintenance and heating of industrial buildings, and an abundant labor supply from "Okies" to skilled craftsmen who prefer to work in a climate without extremes.

To Change the Subject:

The Taxi-Man and I Agreed ..... *By Margaret Williamson*

On the way to Madison Square Garden the taximan and I were in perfect agreement. That the country is still sound asleep; that it just has not begun to grasp what really tremendous and dangerous issues confront the whole civilized world. That the Middle West is smug and satisfied with its fortunate lot; that the Far West is moving in a pleasant dream of beauty and prosperity on this supposedly safe side of the Atlantic. Whereas, official Washington—whereas, sophisticated New York—

Threading a devious path down evening streets packed solid with traffic, between dashing red and yellow taxis and shining private limousines, we came eventually to the vicinity of Madison Square Garden, which is in a new and odd situation on Eighth Avenue, far from its proper setting in Madison Square where I used to be taken as a child to see the circus. And I, for one, caught a quick breath. Though I suspect that the taxi-driver knew all along just how it would be.

There were ranks and ranks of blue-clad police, alert and erect on the watch for anything untoward which might develop; keeping in meticulous line the hundreds of persons who would have liked to attend the rally for Russian Relief. The taxi-driver and I exchanged one understanding glance; then I paid my fare. Several police barred my way into the building, sternly demanding to know if I had a ticket. I had. So I went in, past the gaudy signs advertising hot dogs and soft drinks and ice-cream. Then began the climb; up one flight of steep stairs, and another, and still more. Until finally I arrived at the mezzanine floor and an attendant said: "Way 'round the other side, lady. Just keep going."

I kept going. Practically all the others were in their seats—21,000 of them. A roar of mingled sounds, punctuated by the solicitations of the sellers of those hot dogs, that ice-cream, those soft drinks. When I inquired directions, nobody heeded me. So I found the place alone. Section 214. Row D. Seat 13. I climbed down and slipped in. Mercifully, no one had to move to admit me. For they were all so absorbed in the scene before them that it would have been difficult to distract them. The floor was completely filled with even rows of spectators; within the precise center a raised platform carpeted in crimson. The galleries were filled, too. It was as though people had been, by some expert and superhuman machine, poured into every available space which the building afforded. There was an empty place beside me. It was the only one I saw.

Such eagerness, such clapping, shouting, whistling and occasionally hissing and booing as these people were capable of. They leaned over the iron rails; or else, elbows pressed into knees, they gazed over and down and across the immense auditorium. Some of them were in their shirt-sleeves, most of the women were hatless; a majority had a distinctly foreign look.

One heard languages of many countries; most of the English spoken was accompanied by odd accents and unfamiliar inflections. And yet these were Americans. One could tell that from their salute of the Stars and Stripes, from the protestations of good will on the part of some of the American speakers which brought roars of approval all up and down and across the auditorium. They had been born in Russia or in Czechoslovakia, in France or Holland or Belgium or Norway; but most of them were Americans in spirit if not in actual boast of citizenship papers.

There were speakers from many walks of life: diplomats and actresses, labor leaders and newspaper writers—men and women, both. Such warmth of feeling, such reckless adjectives to tumble over each other. "Noble Norway. Courageous Holland. The magnificent people of Free France." All true. One felt that nothing too much could be claimed for them. We sprang to our feet when the national anthems were sung; we cheered the flaunting flags of all the conquered countries as they were unfurled. The floodlight was turned upon a small group of Free French, and the audience went wild with enthusiasm.

Floodlights crossed and recrossed each other dramatically. They played upon the speakers. They were switched on and off with dazzling, surprising effects. Up one set of steps tripped Madame Genevieve Tabouis; up another moved Lord Halifax with dignity and poise. Joseph E. Davies, former United States Ambassador to Russia, spoke longest and used most of the flattering adjectives; and yet enthusiasm seemed to be in readiness equally for all who contributed to the program. Most of all, perhaps, for a little slim, gallant pair of Russians who shared the telling of the tale of the Dnieper Dam; what it had meant to Russia to build it, with American aid, and what had brought them to the point of destroying it to keep it out of Nazi hands. Possibly most of the applause was for the heroism of Russia, in whatever connection it was mentioned, by whatever speaker. Which was, naturally, only fitting since it was a rally in behalf of Russian Relief.

I came away after two hours while the enthusiasm was still rampant. I think I was the one person who went away before the end. As I tripped over some extended feet and made my difficult way up the steps of the mezzanine gallery, dark eyes looked momentarily at me in disapproval. In the taxi going back to the hotel, the driver and I were in absolute agreement: America is waking to the world issue. It will not shun to take its individual responsibility when the time comes.

Party Lines Swept Aside in New York Vote

Labels don't mean a thing as La Guardia and good government emerge as major issue—Farley and Flynn strive to keep Democratic machine in line for O'Dwyer—President leads bolt.

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The song the voting machines will sing here next Tuesday will be a ballad of the political fortunes of men and of the national Democratic Party. A counting of the straws when this was written continues to point to a victory for Fiorello H. La Guardia for a third term as Mayor of New York City.

While the talk waxes hotter as Nov. 4 nears, developments tend to serve the contention of the Republican-American Labor Party-Fusion nominee that the sole issue is whether the citizens want nonpolitical, nonpartisan government or rule by political machines, and that Mr. La Guardia's opponent is only nominally William O'Dwyer, the Democratic nominee, but, in fact, the Democratic organization, eight years bereft of city spoils.

If the tally comes out the La Guardia way, confirmation will again be had that the best-laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley. It will mean the failure of efforts by James A. Farley, premier political organizer, to shape the Democratic vote-getting machine in New York City and State into a unified victory-maker for the State election 12 months hence. Failing here, Mr. Farley will have to start out anew from scratch.

Much at Stake

It will mean, moreover, that Frank V. Kelly, Democratic boss of populous Kings County and chief sponsor for Mr. O'Dwyer for Mayor, and Edward J. Flynn, college-bred overlord of the Bronx, have lost their grip on the steamroller. To ears listening for the lubricated purr of old, the machine will have the aspect of a disintegrating gas buggy in a wild Mack Sennett "movie" chase.

It is axiomatic that there is a cause back of every effect. It would take a volume to list all the causes back of this outcome. One will perhaps suffice here: the stigma of Tammany Hall upon which Nast's Tiger is ineradicably impressed. The public will not forget the Tiger.

The fact is nonetheless that the Tiger faded out of the picture eight years ago. On that election night of 1933, when Mr. La Guardia catapulted into the mayoralty with most of his Fusion ticket, the once-teeming Wigwam was like a scene out of Goldsmith's deserted village. Not even the echoes of erstwhile victories were thinkable in that bleak, mournfully-vacant interior. Mr. Flynn, sponsor of the insurgent Recovery Party that split the Tammany Democracy for that poll, had dealt the Tiger a mortal blow. Only a shade lingered. Today that shade may well disturb the apprehensive Bronxman, even as Macbeth was harried by visions at his banquet board.

It is too early to evaluate the full effect of what happens here next Tuesday. The plurality of the winning candidate will have to figure in any appraisal. Indications are that Mr. La Guardia will fall below his big lead of four years ago, when he carried Boss Kelly's Kings County by 207,818 and Boss Flynn's Bronx by 105,517. No photo finish is expected this year, but the campaign got off to a slow start, and such life as has been injected into it has been put there by Mr. La Guardia, who is moving fast as he comes into the home stretch.

Enrollment Declines

Facts being taken into account are that fewer than half the 2,273,367 enrolled Democrats are expected to vote. Thousands of the 758,385 registered Republicans failed to enroll this year and many will not vote for Mr. La Guardia, who does not have city-wide Republican endorsement.

However, the La Guardia candidacy has blotted out party lines to make the old-time Democratic preponderance here of little significance, and the ancient organization surety—party regularity—likewise has lost potency in a massive New Deal vote and the wide popular conviction that Mr. La Guardia has been a good Mayor and that no Tammany-Democratic Mayor could be independent. The labor forces are in almost solid for the La Guardia ticket; and there is the factor of a registration of 1,080,365 women to 1,371,294 men this year—highest ratio since the franchise.

These women voters hold the balance of power. They are divided between the American Labor Party, the Democratic, and the Republicans, and the way they operate the voting machines when they go into the booths on Tuesday will determine how the election goes.

Private surveys indicate they are overwhelmingly for Mr. La Guardia. Despite party enrollment, they are for the most part independent; for the most part not wise politically; for the most part willingly accepting the promises of the candidates. In the main, however, they are perhaps more sensitive than the man voter to the fact that under eight years of La Guardia Administration there have been multiple large-scale betterments in city living. Many parks have been built, a lot of playgrounds opened, some slums abolished and big, modern, low-rent housing developments constructed through means of Federal and State loans.

The fact that the parks and playgrounds were built under the sledge-hammer administration of the Park Department by a Republican, Robert Moses; that Mr. Moses and the Mayor have often clashed on politics and administrative affairs does not enter this woman-voter picture. Sufficient unto the day that Mr. Moses, who always gives the Mayor as good as Mr. La Guardia sends and apparently has the La Guardia admiration for it, is away out on the limb for a third term for the "Little Flower."

Party Lines Swept Away

Inexplicable as it may seem to those who gauge all elections by party lines, the determining mass of New York City voters today appears to be awake to factors like the lack of program by the opposition to counterbalance the visible and impregnable record of the incumbent administration and to consciously prefer the La Guardia system of experts for city commissioners to that of ward-heelers, and of spending for improvements instead of for the political machine.

Thus it is that, as this biggest of the cities prepares to say it with votes, Democratic organization forces are bending every effort to salvage what they can from a third debacle. The voices of Governor Lehman and his chief officers are stressfully joined with those of Mr. Farley and Mr. Flynn to keep Democrats on the party reservation.

The task is not an easy one after President Roosevelt's "desertion" of his party in behalf of "the best New York City Mayor" in his recollection. But all are aware of the organization peril in the gubernatorial test next year. It will challenge Mr. Farley's organizing ability to the utmost, and, a Democrat to whom party regularity is a religion, he has already journeyed far down the road of disillusionment.

Mr. Farley had taken his big assignment in politics as a plain job in organization streamlining, with no more pretense than a county chairman, however phenomenal the scale.

Practically devoid of either radicalism or conservatism, being purely a politician, his break with Mr. Roosevelt about the middle of his second administration was never induced in the sense of the violent disagreement with New Deal objectives which has shaken the Democratic Party from stem to stern. But it defined him as an organization man in the strictest sense. On the other side of the picture is the growing and increasingly vocal independent vote contingent which sees the Roosevelt social-economic program as the "new order."

This division is nowhere more sharply demarcated than in the New York City and State Democracy, and is strikingly emphasized in everything that is being said on the City hustings from Columbus Circle soap-boxes to Madison Square Garden. It has made the mayoralty campaign strictly a two-man contest, with Mayor La Guardia the definite preference of the New Deal insurgency from the spoils-hungry machine idea of city rule. He was established as this choice in 1937 with a Progressive Party listing on the City ballot besides his places as Republican, American Labor and City Fusion candidate. This year his fourth ballot place is labeled United City Party, Independent Democratic vote repository concept of A. A. Berle, Jr., Under-Secretary of State and high in White House counsels.

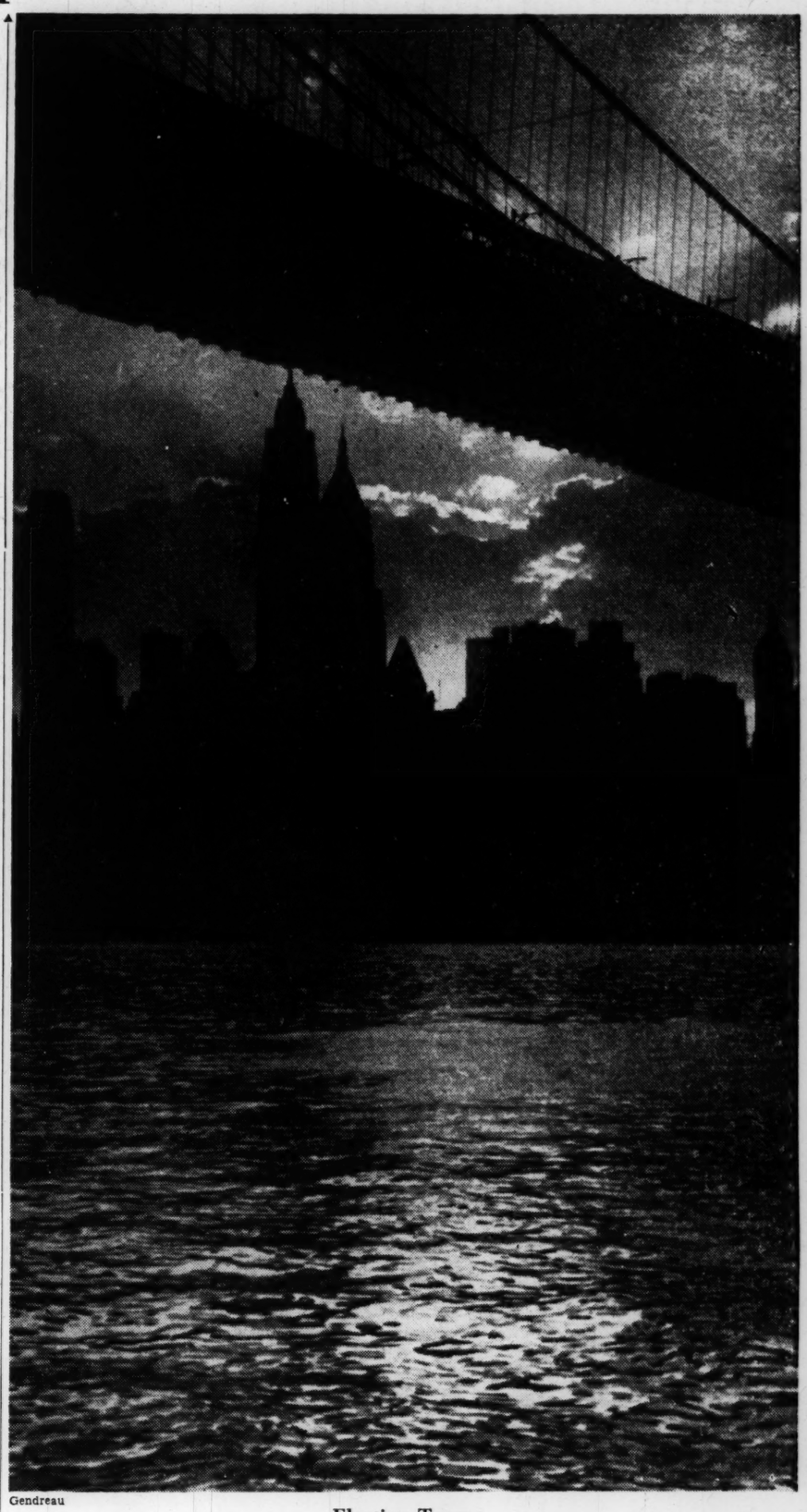
President Roosevelt's "independent" stand for Mr. La Guardia has further underlined the issue for those who set good Government above party regularity.

No minor candidate is showing enough strength to effect the outcome. One of the three other mayoralty entries getting his meed of general attention, however, is the Socialist Party candidate, George W. Hartmann. A Columbia University Professor of Educational Psychology and outspoken pacifist, Mr. Hartmann has been variously on this ticket since 1934, and is campaigning on such issues as public ownership of gas, electricity, water and motor bus lines; increased public funds for low-cost housing and relief; reorganization of county and civil service jobs and salaries, and elimination of the sales tax for an ability-to-pay tax system.

Insurance of a full fusion administration as against a hostile Tammany majority among the lesser officeholders is a major objective of the La Guardia forces in the bitter-end conflict. Most importantly, of course, this concerns control of the Board of Estimate, and the Mayor's anti-Tammany running mates on the City-wide ticket also have unqualified fusion backing. Here Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick and City Council President Newbold Morris are running for re-election against the regular Democratic nominees, Lloyd Church, one-time Supreme Court Justice, and M. Maldwin Fertig, of the City Transit Commission.

Also urged for election to this body are Borough Presidents who will support fusion principles both as estimate board members and in their county constituencies are Edgar J. Nathan, Jr., for Manhattan; Matthew J. Tory, for Brooklyn; Matthew M. Levy, the Bronx, and Joseph A. Palma, Richmond. Also on this ticket is George U. Harvey, veteran Queens Borough incumbent, but whose somewhat nominal fusionism has brought the Citizens' Union out in favor of his Democratic opponent, James A. Burke.

Continuance of the Thomas E. Dewey type of incumbency in the New York District Attorney's office is insured whatever the election outcome by the all-party indorsement of Frank S. Hogan, chief Dewey aide.



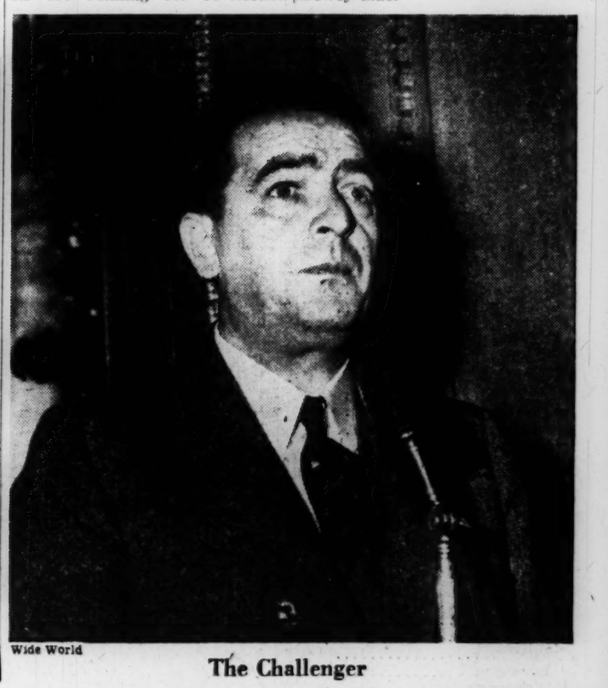
Gendreau

Election Town

The camera moodily records a fresh aspect of the greatest American city where reform municipal government is on trial before the people of the nation.

Wide World

The Mayor



Wide World

The Challenger

Cadets Coming With an Undefeated Record—B. C.'s T Attack Works in Mud

Harvard and West Point Survive Tests in Quagmire

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It couldn't have been staged to better advantage. Earl Blaik's Army eleven held the favored Notre Dame team to a scoreless tie in the Yankee Stadium mud and Harvard eked out a 6-4 triumph over a traditional rival, Princeton, on a muddy field at Palmer Stadium Saturday, and now the two meet here in the Harvard Stadium this week end. The Harvard ticket force attended the Princeton game and hurried home anticipating a busy week ahead.

Following the result of the Army game, Coach Blaik, while admitting that a tie with Notre Dame kept the Cadets in the unbeaten class with a tremendous hurdle passed, believed his team was on edge enough to have had a chance to win on a dry field. Coach Harlow of the Crimsons was well satisfied with the Princeton result, although he, too, thought the margin might have been more satisfactory with a firmer footing.

Cadets Were Up

The Cadets may have to operate against Harvard under handicap of the continued absence of Jere Maupin, a back, and two linemen injured in the game Saturday, Capt. Ray Murphy and MacGlachlin Hatch, guards. The other problem concerns the attitude of the Cadets in the game against Harvard. They were definitely up for the Notre Dame game. They pointed for that affair, and it will be interesting to see the reactions against an opponent for which they have not pointed.

Enough of the Cadets until later in the week, because they are going to be on hand Saturday and plenty formidable. The more interesting problem now is that of Harvard. The Crimson went through two severe games in beating Dartmouth 7-0 and holding Navy to a scoreless tie. Against Princeton, a weaker adversary, the Crimson had none of the driving force of the previous two weeks. They fought hard and well, but not with the same feeling. Next week they may be up again, and they will need to be to beat Army.

Harvard Needed Breaks

The Princeton game developed into a shambles. The pouring rain turned the field turf into a quagmire and the ball was watersoaked, heavy and lifeless. The famed looping defense of Harvard was of no avail since the linemen were hardly agile on slippery ground. During the first period the Tigers were gaining ground until the Crimson defense altered and from then on rushing by either side was negligible. It was the same story as in so many other games played in rain—a rush or two and a punt. As the game went, Harvard needed all the breaks to win.

First the Tigers blocked MacKinney's punt for a safety and until Capt. Franny Lee took over in that department it appeared that every Harvard punt would be blocked. After the game Dick Harlow explained that MacKinney was short on punting under pressure. The other two points were given to Princeton when MacKinney touched the ball for an intentional safety—Forte being sent in at end with those instructions.

Safety Man Gone

The Harvard touchdown was one of those things that make the game of football so unpredictable. Harvard trailed 2-0, had the ball on its own 13-yard line and Lee lead out for an off tackle play. With the ball so deep in Harvard territory and obviously a punt was not in order, the Tigers were playing practically a nine-man line defensively. The blocking at the scrimmage line worked and Lee cut back through tackle. Bob Perina had a hand on him behind the scrimmage line, but could not hold and the safety man was caught out of position and away went Lee.

Big Ed Rose, Princeton fullback, gave chase furtively but did not catch the fleeing Crimson captain until a yard from the goal line. He dove and hauled Lee down, but the Crimson slid over and like the Tiger safety man, the officials were lost behind. Had they been on the spot the ball might have been downed on the one-foot line, but Harvard probably would have pushed over anyway for they were always able to pick up a yard or two through the Princeton line.

"Deserved to Win"

While the play was well executed, Princeton afterward lamented and with some justification that with either of their two regular safety men, Capt. Bob Peters and George Lawry in the game, they might not have been caught so out of position on this play. At least Coach Tad Wieman, after the game, believed that element was detrimental to Princeton and he honestly felt that the Tigers deserved to win the ball game.

In reality both teams operated poorly throughout most of the afternoon. Princeton had a field day with quick kicks because the Harvard safety men, despite the nullified possibility of passing, persisted in refusing to play deep, and were mired time after time chasing those kicks. On the other hand, the Tigers offset what advantages they might have had with a total of 10 fumbles, of which Harvard gathered in four.

Lee Stood Out

Harvard made four first downs to two for Princeton and out-gained the Tigers on rushing, but discounting the 87 yards of Lee on the touchdown, the two teams were about even. Lee was the standout for Harvard. Apart from his touchdown, he returned many of the Princeton punts for yardage and when he took over the Crimson punting things looked much more secure.

The Harvard line was good, but could not be brilliant under such slippery footing. The game was really a total loss in that all that had been practiced during the preceding days went into the mud. It means much to an unbeaten team to continue its record and it meant much for Harvard to beat Princeton, but plans for attack are lost when the wash comes.

It Was on Just Such a Play That Lee Finally Got Away

© International

Capt. Franny Lee of Harvard Making Two Yards on a Reverse

PRINCETON, N. J.—Later in the day, with the ball on their own 13-yard line and Princeton playing practically a nine-man line on defense, Lee broke through the line of scrimmage on the above type of play and ran 87 yards for the touchdown that beat the Tigers, 6 to 4. It was a routine play and Princeton had a sub fullback in the safety spot, with the regular safety men, Capt. Bob Peters and George Lawry, on the sidelines through injury. The safety man was caught out of position and Lee had a clear field to the Princeton goal line.

Eagles Hit Heights In Temple Win

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Three M's and a T—the first being Mud and Monk Maznicki and the second being the T formation—just about tell the story of Boston College's return to football's front ranks with its 31-0 defeat of previously unbeaten and untied and supposedly-on-a-bowl-road Temple.

The Eagles' overwhelming superiority made the New England head lines over the week end along with Harvard's 6-4 hold-off of determined Princeton, Dartmouth's 3-0 upset by not-so-little William and Mary, Brown's walloping of Yale, both by statistics and by a 7-0 score, Holy Cross' game 6-6 tie with a favored Colgate eleven, and Boston University's narrow 6-0 squeak past the little team with the big name—American International College of Springfield.

With the games of last Saturday over, most of the schools are now looking down the home road. Only a few have as many as four games left to play, while some even face their final kick-offs this week end. Among those with only one contest left are Northeastern, which meets Springfield at Brookline; Bowdoin and Maine, which play at Orono; Bates and Colby, which meet in the Maine series title finale on Armistice Day at Lewiston; Norwich, which plays Vermont and is in line to take the Green Mountain title; and Rhode Island State, which meets its neighboring State rival, Connecticut, at Kingston, R. I.

T Is Proven

Boston College, which hopes to continue on the victory trail against Wake Forest at Fenway Park this Saturday, answered a couple of questions about the T formation to its own satisfaction in the Temple affair on Saturday—first that the T would not go in the mud, and second that the T was not so hot for scoring from within the 10 or 15-yard line.

The mud question had its beginning when Stanford lost to Oregon State 10-0 in the rain early this season. Saturday the Eagles merely gained a total of 310 yards to Temple's 45 and earned 16 first downs to two for the visitors. The second question was answered three times, twice by big Mike Holovak, who went over first from the one or two-foot line and again from the three-yard line, and once by sub Jim Benedetto from the five-yard line.

Field Goal

Maznicki sent the B. C. eleven out in front almost at the end of the second period when he kicked a 14-yard field goal, and salted the verdict away with a 32-yard scamper for a touchdown in the third period. In addition he kicked three points after to bring his point-making for the day to 12, enough in itself for victory. To these features can be added the work of the line, whose split-second blocking made the T work, and whose defensive play kept Andy Tomasic and Company in check all afternoon.

With Harvard having won its second Big Three battle, Dartmouth moves into the picture by meeting Princeton in New Jersey Saturday. Both the Tigers and the Big Green, having lost by close margins Saturday, will be in no mood for trifling, even though they will be fighting for the runner-up position to the Crimson, which stays home to play the Army.

Big Games

Other big games for New England teams find Brown playing Holy Cross in Providence and and Boston University traveling to Manhattan. Tufts goes to Durham to meet New Hampshire, 6-0 victim of Norwich last Saturday. In the Little Three, where title competition was in abeyance over the week end, Amherst faces Trinity and Williams meets Wesleyan, Amherst holds a 16-7 victory over Wesleyan. All three teams won over the week end, Amherst over Massachusetts State, Williams over Union and Wesleyan over Coast Guard.

The Maine-Bowdoin game this Saturday means nothing to the State of Maine series because neither has won a game in title competition yet, while Bates has won two and lost none, and Colby has won one, lost none, and tied one. The title clincher comes Nov. 11 when Bates and Colby play. The winner of this game will be the champion.

Missouri Plays N. Y. U. In Sixth Game of Rivalry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 3—University of Missouri's varsity football team, recent conquerors of Nebraska and present Big Six leaders, will be on view for Eastern grid fans at the annual meeting with New York University at the Yankee Stadium on Nov. 8.

The Violet and Missouri have engaged in five games from 1928 to 1940, with the New Yorkers having the edge by three wins to two losses. N. Y. U. won from the Missouri Tigers in their first three games at New York in 1928, 1929, and 1930. In these three victories the Violet scored a total of 79 points against 6 for Missouri. The Tigers tallied a lone touchdown in their inaugural game with the Violet, but were held scoreless in the other two contests.

1939 Features

In 1939 Coach Don Faurot's Tigers led by Pitching Paul Christman visited New York and thrilled their adherents with a sensational exhibition of high class football. Christman completed twelve passes for a gain of 146 yards and on the 13 occasions he carried the ball he gained 57 yards. Two of these runs terminated in Tiger touchdowns and the third Tiger score came on a pass from Christman to King. N. Y. U. held a 7-to-6 lead at the intermission by virtue of a Violet march of 72 yards with Ed Boell and Stan Mikulka leading the Violet's charge. Bill Galu's goal followed upon Boell's touchdown to put the Violet in front at the half. In the next half the Missouri team and Mr. Christman dominated throughout the long passes and brilliant runs.

Last fall at Columbia the Violet was snowed under 33 to 0 in a game which once again featured the sensational passing wizardry of all-America Christman. The Missouri star threw touchdown passes to set off the fuse in the Tiger's offense. Misplays on the part of the New York University team, especially one heart-breaking fumble by Henry Feil and two pass interceptions, proved costly to the Eastern team. Missouri was quick to take advantage of these Violet errors and turn them into pay-dirt.

Three Climax Runners

Harry Ice, diminutive Missouri back, is making Tiger followers forget Christmas this season. Ice, according to Missouri press notices, is "the tiny fellow who gives the tacklers his hips and then takes them away again." The Tigers' high-geared offensive will go into the N. Y. U. contest with one of the most remarkable records in the nation. Heading this potent kind of attack are three climax runners—Ice, Bob Steuber, and Red Wade. Up to the Michigan State game only two of the 15 Missouri touchdowns has been made within the 15-yard line and seven of them came from outside the 60-yard mark. Speed and power in the running attack and superb downfield blocking have contributed to the Missouri offense. Missouri presents a wide-open, lightning-attack style of play from its T formations.

N. Y. U.-University of Missouri series records is as follows:

1928—N. Y. U. 27-6.
1929—N. Y. U. 14-0.
1930—N. Y. U. 38-0
1939—Missouri 20-0.
1940—Missouri 33-0.

Philadelphia Is Proud of Women Stars on Links

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3 (AP)—Deride the floundering Phils, josh about last-place antics of the elegant A's, but brother, you'd best smile when saying anything derotgatory about the women golfers hereabouts,

For one and all Philadelphia sports fans acclaim the ladies second to none in national golfing ranks.

The city's two tail-end baseball clubs and the women golfers have only one thing in common—a familiar theme song entitled "Wait until next year."

And maybe that similarity is going to end—next year—too.

This is the supporting case the fans put forward:

Helen Siegel dropped the national amateur woman's title in the final five and three to Mrs. Betty Hicks Newell, Long Beach, Calif. She was one of three Philadelphians remaining in the play when the field at Brookline, Mass., was whittled down to the nation's best 16 shotmakers. The others were Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, six-times winner, and Dorothy Germain, a high school kid who carried Miss Sigel to the 21st hole in the quarter-finals.

"Miss Sigel has a remarkable record now," says Mrs. Vare, one of the all-time greats of the links, "but her game will improve with another year or two of tournament play. If she was runner-up this year, figure out for yourself the position she'll hold within the next couple of years.

"Then, too, there is one of the finest group of young players ever to rise from a single area—Dotty Germain, who already has proven herself a near champion at 17; Patsy Orling, another 17-year-old youngster who is improving with each season, and Nancy Wilson—oh, you could go on and on."

Marty Lyons, pro at the Llanerch Country Club, tells how Dotty and Patsy and other youngsters came to him in 1935 and asked to learn the game. (Maybe this is the answer to the area's golfing quality.)

"We decided to hold classes each Saturday morning. And today wer're still holding them. Only, instead of seven or eight youngsters, we now have as many as 45 in a single class. They're getting the fundamentals right from the start and develop properly."

New Faces Loom as Pros Pick Next Ryder Cup Team

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (The Special News Service)—If they have to get their competition by choosing up sides, the golf pros are going to have another Ryder Cup team this year.

A committee made up of Chairman Ed Dudley, Leo Diegel, Billy Burke, and Olin Dutra has been working on the nominations. The selections will be announced at the annual P. G. A. meeting Nov. 11 in Chicago.

The team naturally will be of honorary nature, world conditions being what they are, but this synthetic status by no means lessens the interest among the money players, nor does it mean that after a respectable period of discussion the choices will be laid away and forgotten until the time for the selection of another team two years hence.

Made Public Pro Conscious

In fact, the team selected two years ago probably received more publicity than any of its predecessors, and if there were a few sour grapes mixed in the salad, what was the difference? It made the public pro conscious, and that was the general idea.

Gene Sarazen started the publicity campaign after the 1939 selections. The squire, in his usual reticent manner, declared he could pick a team which would beat the chosen 10. Needless to say, Sarazen hadn't been picked on the team. And also needless to say, his team didn't beat the Ryder boys.

Later a charity match was arranged between the Ryder team and one headed by Bobby Jones, and for the first time since the Ryder Cup competition was started in 1927, an American Ryder team lost a match on American soil. Jones' team won, as did the U. S. O., which collected $18,200 as a result of the match.

Two-Year Records Count

That there will be at least two new members on the team selected this year is taken for granted. There are six players who can't very well be omitted, and two of them were missing in 1939.

Choices are made on records over a two-year period, and on performances in the past two years Craig Wood, Vic Ghezzi, Byron Nelson, Ben Hogan, Sam Snead and Jimmy Demaret rate on anybody's team. Hogan and Demaret would be newcomers.

A free-for-all would seem to be in order for the remaining four places, and each of a dozen aspirants probably could summon robust verbal backing.

Lloyd Mangrum, Horton Smith, Clayton Heafner, Sarazen, Jug McSpaden, Henry Picard, Jimmy Hines, Dick Metz, Paul Runyan and Ralph Guldahl are a few whose records might give them a toe-hold on the team.

Present Team

The present team is made up of Nelson, Picard, McSpaden, Hines, Ghezzi, Guldahl, Smith, Metz, Snead and Runyan. If you had to forget two of these to make room for Hogan and Demaret, which two would you forget? We're just asking, and wouldn't go out on a line trying to guess.

As a matter of fact, there may be more than two new members. Sarazen wasn't so much in the limelight this year, although he went to the semifinals of the P. G. A., but it's the record over a two-year period that counts, and the burly squire was a seven-day wonder in 1940, nearly winning the open.

If he's omitted from the team again, he'll have a challenge team ready before the Ryder boys can get the emblems made for their sweaters.

Billiard Play Near the End And Wide Open

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3 (AP)—With only three days of competition left the 1941 world's pocket billiard championship tournament is a wide-open affair with six of the 12 players in the running.

Defeats Saturday night for the two leaders, Irving Crane, youthful cue expert from Livonia, N. Y., and Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland, four-time winner of the title, threw the round-robin tussle into a four-way deadlock for leadership with only today, tomorrow, and Wednesday left before a decision is reached.

Crane, who was runner-up in 1938, the first time he competed in big-time company, was upset by Jimmy Caras, Wilmington, Del., a former champion, 125 to 91 in a lengthy 30 inning tussle. Rudolph fell before Andrew Ponzi, New York, likewise an erstwhile title holder, 125 to 88 in 13 innings.

As a result, Willie Mosconi, Philadelphia, defending champion, Crane, Caras and Rudolph are tied for first place, each with six victories and two defeats. Ponzi stands fifth by virtue of a record of six and three, while Ralph Greenleaf, Chicago, 17-times winner of the crown, is sixth with five and three.

Ponzi unloosed the high run of the tournament to date, a sparkling 96, in defeating Rudolph. Ponzi gathered his huge cluster in the fourth inning, yet he was forced to go nine more innings before victory was his in what probably was the most interesting match of the tournament, marked by wide-open, change-taking and sensational shooting.

The standings:

	Won	Lost	High Run	Best Game	Total Pts.	Total Ins.
Mosconi	6	2	84	7	939	101
Crane	6	2	77	8	1,008	146
Caras	6	2	60	13	890	119
Rudolph	6	2	54	10	911	122
Ponzi	6	3	96	4	974	89
Greenleaf	5	3	88	7	758	121
Kelly	5	4	56	7	904	131
Procita	4	5	56	11	891	141
Lauri	4	5	57	21	856	181
Cranfield	3	8	72	17	1,068	146
Baker	2	8	46	12	622	172
Tozer	1	10	41	19	816	232

Saturday's Results

Lauri defeated Tozer, 125-95 in 36 innings.
Baker defeated Cranfield, 125-85 in 12 innings.
Caras defeated Crane, 125-91 in 30 innings.
Ponzi defeated Rudolph, 125-88 in 13 innings.

Today's Schedule

Procita vs. Baker.
Caras vs. Lauri.
Mosconi vs. Rudolph.
Crane vs. Greenleaf.

Under American Rules

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 3 (CP)—Breaking loose with a last-quarter 20-point splurge, including three touchdowns, University of Detroit freshmen scored a 33-13 victory over the University of Western Ontario Mustangs here Saturday in a football game played under American rules.

College Cross-Country

Results Nov. 1

Rutgers 15, Lafayette 40
Syracuse 23, Cornell 33
Williams 15, Union 40
Union Fresh. 27, Williams Fresh. 28

College Soccer

Results Nov. 1

Princeton 2, Harvard 1.
Lafayette 0, Stephens Institute 0.
Connecticut 3, M. I. T. 1.
Yale 4, Pennsylvania 0.
Hamilton 0, Williams 0.

Demaret Is Victor In Argentine Open

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 3 (AP)—Jimmy Demaret, the smiling Texas golf professional, won the Argentine open championship yesterday over the San Isidro links with a 72-hole total of 279—lowest score ever made in the 37-year history of the meet.

Demaret climbed from fourth place at the start of the day's shooting to a deadlock with Leonardo Nicolosi at the end of 54 holes. In the afternoon he fired a 32-37—69, three below par.

Eduardo Blasi, the Argentine professional champion, and Enrique Bertolino tied for second with totals of 283. Blasi and Bertolino made a tour of the United States last year.

Nicolosi slipped to a 74 on his final round and tied for fourth with Ernesto Caserio at 284. Demaret's touring mate, Sam Snead of West Virginia, placed sixth with 286 despite a putter that misbehaved constantly.

21 Still Unbeaten and Untied

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Opponents combined with last week end's rain and mud to cut 14 names off the list of the nation's unbeaten and untied football teams.

The weather was the victor in the meeting of Notre Dame and Army, both members of the honor roll last week, with the result that their game was a scoreless draw.

Thiel, one of the eastern representatives, yielded its first touchdown of the season. Arkansas Tech, also unscored upon until last week, went completely awry and lost.

Miami U. of Florida stayed in the list by blanking Texas Tech, 6 to 0. The Texans previously were undefeated.

Others who skidded from the ranks were: Pennsylvania, North Central of Illinois, Wittenberg, Temple, Vanderbilt, St. Francis, Ohio Wesleyan, Black Hills Teachers and West Texas State.

The 21 still unbeaten or untied are:

	Won	Points For	Points Against
Minnesota	5	102	19
Fordham	5	115	38
Thiel	5	109	7
Colorado College	5	125	26
Miami (Florida)	5	104	6
Bradley Tech	5	124	19
Case	5	115	38
Pacific Lutheran	5	132	19
Western Michigan	5	104	20
Trinity	5	103	27
Duquesne	6	118	23
Millikin	6	200	7
Texas A. & M.	6	213	7
Texas	6	226	27
Mississippi College	6	191	26
Duke	6	180	35
Rose Poly	6	174	35
St. Thomas	7	148	19
Kearney, Neb.	7	176	13
Midland	7	145	33
St. Cloud	7	108	21

Mrs. Newell Signs

LONG BEACH, Calif., Nov. 3 (AP)—Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks Newell, who won the women's national amateur golf title in September, said Saturday she had turned professional.

She said she had signed a contract with a Chicago sporting goods house to design women's golf equipment.

Hamilton Ace Way Out Front

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Milt Jannone, backfield ace of Hamilton College, was all alone today at the head of the eastern football scoring parade.

Jannone, who had been tied with Courtney Driscoll of Marshall for two straight weeks, romped to three touchdowns Saturday as Hamilton blanked Swarthmore, 27 to 0. That boosted Jannone's total for the season to 84 points on 14 touchdowns in five games and put him out in front among the individual scoring leaders of the east by 14 points.

Driscoll and his teammate Jackie Hunt, the nation's highest scorer in 1940, went scoreless Saturday although Marshall turned back Wake Forest, 16 to 6.

Driscoll dropped into third place, four points behind Jack Thompson of Coast Guard Academy, who took over second place with 70 points. Thompson scored eight points against Wesleyan although his team lost, 21 to 20.

The top scorers, showing position, games, touchdowns, points after touchdown, field goals and total points:

Player, college	Pos	G	TD	P	FG	TP
Jannone, Hamilton	HB	5	14	0	0	84
Thompson, Coast G'ard	QB	7	9	16	0	70
Driscoll, Marshall	HB	7	11	0	0	66
Hunt, Marshall	FB	7	9	0	0	54
Tomasic, Temple	HB	6	8	0	0	48
(x) Detzel, St. Vincent	HB	6	8	0	0	48
M. Jagiello, M'clair, NJ	HB	6	7	1	0	43
Stiff, Penn	FB	5	7	0	0	42
J. Magill, Haverford	QB	5	6	4	0	40
Warner, Haverford	HB	5	6	1	0	37
Pace, Hartwick	FB	7	6	0	0	36
O'Grady, Amn Intl	HB	5	6	0	0	36
Foster, Trinity	HB	5	6	0	0	36
Glod, S. W. Va. Wesley	HB	6	6	0	0	36
Ruthko, Ind. (Pa.)	HB	5	6	0	0	36
Sutch, Temple	FB	6	6	0	0	36
Domina, Norwich	HB	7	6	0	0	36
Ruthko, Ind. (Pa.)	HB	5	6	0	0	36
Harrell, Marshall	HB	7	4	10	0	34
Morris, Syracuse	HB	6	4	0	3	33
Maznicki, Boston Col.	HB	6	3	10	1	31
Burton, Wagner	QB	3	5	1	0	31
Tibbetts, Coast Guard	HB	7	5	1	0	31
Hayes, Williams	HB	6	5	0	0	30
Ventruesca, Leb. Val	HB	6	5	0	0	30
Zinck, Morris Harvey	HB	6	5	0	0	30
Beidler, Trinity	HB	5	5	0	0	30
Trigilio, Alfred	HB	6	5	0	0	30
Mulroy, Amherst	FB	6	5	0	0	30
High, Brown	FB	6	5	0	0	30
Hogan, Delaware	FB	5	5	0	0	30
Filipowicz, Fordham	FB	5	5	0	0	30
Petrella, Penn State	HB	5	5	0	0	30

x—Does not include Sunday's games.

Eastern Football Leaders

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Records of the leading eastern college football teams:

College	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst.
Duquesne	6	0	0	118	23
Fordham	5	0	0	115	38
Army	4	0	1	79	33
Navy	5	0	1	142	8
Temple	5	1	0	131	74
Syracuse	5	1	0	152	33
Rutgers	5	1	0	129	55
Brown	5	1	0	88	32
Pennsylvania	4	1	0	131	32
Dartmouth	4	2	0	107	16
Boston College	4	2	0	169	66
Villanova	3	2	0	64	25
Penn State	3	2	0	109	40
Cornell	3	2	0	34	23
Columbia	3	2	0	44	26
Holy Cross	3	2	1	51	46
Manhattan	3	3	0	72	86
West Virginia	3	3	0	46	98
Georgetown	2	3	0	54	40
Colgate	2	3	1	101	72
Harvard	2	2	1	13	30
Yale	1	4	0	41	81
Princeton	1	4	0	31	103
Pittsburgh	0	5	0	21	133

Durocher in the Movies

Wide World

Hears Call of Silver Screen

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Leo Durocher (left), who has been taking screen tests to play the role of himself in the forthcoming film version of the life of Lou Gehrig, late Yankee baseball star, is shown conferring here with Samuel Goldwyn, movie producer. Durocher, a former teammate of Gehrig, has also been contributing personal data on Lou for the screen play.

Canadian Football

Results Nov. 1

(Eastern Canadian Rugby Union)
Toronto Argonauts 8, Toronto Balmy Beach 5.
Ottawa Roughriders 11, Montreal Bulldogs 2.
Hamilton Wildcats 6, Toronto Indians 6.

Southern California Next Opponent of Stanford—Unbeaten Teams Clash in East

Prospects Not Too Bright For Trojans in Nov. 8 Game

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The University of Southern California this week is poised for its game Saturday with the championship Stanford Indians—but no one feels the Trojans have much of a chance for victory.

And the University of California at Los Angeles? Well, despite their flurry of two weeks ago (and a flurry is all it was), they met California here at the Coliseum last week end and were humbled 27-7. Therefore, prospects aren't too bright for their meeting with Oregon State at Corvallis this week. O. S. C. swamped a relatively unimportant Idaho eleven 33-0 last week.

In other games on the Coast last week, the Indians overran a Santa Clara squad; the Oregon Webfoots continued their unimpressive playing by losing to Washington State, and Washington proved two touchdowns and one conversion better than Montana.

Oldest Opponent

Local fans are looking forward to the U. S. C.-Stanford title with keen anticipation, for it is their first opportunity to see the snappy Cards here since the Rose Bowl game. Among the present Coast Conference teams, Stanford is S. C.'s oldest opponent, having first met in 1905, at which time the Redskins won 16-0. For the next 14 years, the record book shows, they ignored each other but when they did resume their competition, the Trojans walked away with the next four games. To date, S. C. has won 12 games and the Stanford team 7; one was a tie.

Another point which serves to intensify the rivalry between the two teams is that they are the only private universities in the conference.

The 1941 Trojans remember all too well last year's contest when they were holding the boys from Palo Alto 7-7 with four minutes to go when Frankie Albert uncocked several long passes for a touchdown drive. He followed this up with another tally almost immediately, making a final score of 21-7.

Scouted Stanford

Enjoying a bye last week end, Coach Sam Barry has put his Trojans through every conceivable defense for the tricky T-formation in the hopes that he can smother it this season. To leave no stone unturned, Barry himself traveled North to scout the Stanford- Santa Clara game to see if there were anything he had not covered.

The game, at least, should be interesting.

Now, to get down to last Saturday's game when the California Bears acted as if they hadn't heard about the Bruins' impressive appearance against Oregon. The Golden Bears bucked down to work in the second quarter and unleashed a youngster by the name of Al Derian, who tromped through the Bruin team for three touchdowns. Several Bruin fans tried to tell Coach Stub Allison that that wasn't the way the game was scheduled, but the damage was done.

Lone Bruin Score

The Bruins came into the game in the third quarter and played some half-way decent ball. Ted Forbes got off several nice runs and Bob Waterfield came through with some amazing passes. This put the Bruins in a favorable atmosphere and at the opening of the last canto, Waterfield flipped a pass to Clarence Mackey, who leaped up in the middle of a ring of five Bears, snagged the ball, ducked out between their outstretched arms, and darted across the goal line for the first and lone Bruin touchdown Then the Bear first team came back in.

In analyzing this game it is evident that there were three main things working against the Bruins: (1) Too much Derian. (2) The U. C. L. A. blocking was bad. (3) Their tackling was worse.

On the other hand, California was sure with its tackles and when one of its players put his hands on a Bruin ball carrier that runner went down. Standouts along this line were George Herrero, Stew Cox, and Bob Reinhard.

Monday Quarterback

Of course, it's easy enough for a second-guessing quarterback to talk, but one wonders what would have been the outcome of the game if, in the first quarter, when the Bruins were clicking on power plays, making several successive first downs, the quarterback had not changed his strategy to the aerial attack which bogged down at that particular point. From here, it doesn't seem wisdom to forsake a system of playing which is eating up the yards for something not yet proven. It is possible that the Bruins might have been able to continue their power plunges to the first score of the game and thereby attain the advantage.

Be that as it may, Waterfield is the sparkplug the Bruins have so sorely needed and deserves a great deal of credit.

* * *

Sports Spurts: One of the earliest snowfalls in years has come to the southland mountains, bringing with it fairly good ski conditions, especially at Big Pines . . . Perhaps the best grid representative Los Angeles has is its City College eleven which so far is undefeated and untied. Their star, according to Coach Milt Hand, is Jackie Fellows . . . Coast League baseball heads meet in Sacramento this week to decide, among other things, whether the Shaughnessy play-offs should be eliminated. Our guess is that they will be. **Alex Swan, 3d.**

Washington Wins First Victory In Contest at Home

By the Associated Press

Ching Johnson, veteran of hockey battles everywhere, brought his Washington Ulines back to the Capital City last night for their first American League victory before the home fans.

Repulsed in their inaugural last Thursday, the Ulines counted twice in the final minutes against the Philadelphia Rockets for a 5-to-3 verdict. It is the Ulines' first year in the loop.

Ten games were played over the week end, with the clubs pairing off in a home-and-home series. The double session gave the Indianapolis Caps the opportunity of running their present winning streak to three while the Providence Reds opened in reverse, dropping their first four.

The Cleveland Barons, defending champions, annexed both of their meetings with Buffalo's young and powerful Bisons. The Barons won, 2 to 1, Saturday night in the Ohio City and 10,839 spectators at Buffalo last night saw their favorites lose again, 4 to 2.

Results Nov. 1

Cleveland 2, Buffalo 1.
Philadelphia 3, Washington 3 (overtime).
Springfield 3, Providence 2.
Hershey 7, New Haven 2.
Indianapolis 5, Pittsburgh 1.

Results Nov. 2

Indianapolis 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Washington 5, Philadelphia 3.
Springfield 3, Providence 2.
Hershey 5, New Haven 3.
Cleveland 4, Buffalo 2.

Southwest

DALLAS, Nov. 3 (AP)—Southwest Conference football standings:

	W	L	T	Pts	OP
Texas	3	0	0	122	14
Texas A. & M.	3	0	0	69	0
Texas Christian	2	1	0	32	26
Baylor	1	2	0	32	78
Southern Methodist	0	1	0	0	34
Rice	0	1	0	0	40
Arkansas	0	4	0	21	84

Where To Dine

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
Daniel Webster Highway—North of Manchester
57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 N. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street

MANCHESTER, N. H.
Alma's Tea Room
Proprietor—Alma M. Truesdale
Real Home Cooked Food
Attractively Served—Moderately Priced
Intersection Route 3 and Route 28
North of Manchester, N. H.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Miss Dutton's
44-48 Washington Street
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
Open 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
CLOSED SUNDAYS

PEQUOT
Dining Room
• LUNCHEON • TEA • DINNER
Closed Sundays
424 LLOYD AVENUE

'Twinkle, Twinkle—' By Mun'

Chicago Bears Finally Halted in Pro Grid Race

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—The myth of the Chicago Bears' invincibility has been blasted to bits, so now National Football League teams can settle down to the business of deciding the professional championship.

Until Green Bay defeated Bears yesterday, 16 to 14, they were the talk of the country. Superlatives flooded the accounts of their games as coaches and writers acclaimed them as irresistible and unbeatable—the team of the decade.

Now that's all over and the Bears face a terrific fight for the championship they won a year ago. The pretenders to the throne included not only those pesky Packers, but also Washington and the New York Giants.

Redskins Lead

Washington trampled Pittsburgh, 23 to 3, yesterday and assumed the eastern division lead while the Giants bowed to the surging Chicago Cardinals, 10 to 7.

But the big story was how the Packers, who previously had won six of seven games, took the Bears before a record crowd of 46,484. The Bear attack for three quarters was incredibly inept against the inspired Packers, who stuck to a seven- and six-man line most of the encounter, shifting from one to the other. The champions gained 65 yards rushing the entire battle, using the same offensive that previously had given them 209 points in five contests and an average of 420 yards a game.

Green Bay drove 63 yards to a first-quarter touchdown, Cecil Isbell passed 36 yards to Lou Brock for the other and Clark Hinkle booted a 44-yard field goal as the clincher. The Bears roared back for two touchdowns in the fourth period, but started too late and couldn't get close enough to try a field goal.

Giants Upset

John Clement's sparkling passes engineered the Cards to their upset of the Giants. The New Yorkers scored in the first period; the Cards tied it in the second and Bill Daddio's field goal in the third was the difference. The Cards gained 200 yards by air.

Washington piled up a 17-3 lead over the Steelers in the first half and won easily, totaling 340 yards to Pittsburgh's 47.

Detroit dropped Cleveland into the division cellar by whipping the Rams' 14 to 0, and Brooklyn defeated Philadelphia, 15 to 6.

The Giants, with two defeats, now face Detroit, Cleveland, Washington and Brooklyn. The Redskins must play Brooklyn, Bears, Green Bay and Philadelphia in addition to the Giants. The Bears, in addition to the Redskins, play Cleveland, Detroit, Philadelphia and the Cardinals while Green Bay plays only the Cards, Pittsburgh and Washington.

In case of a divisional tie, the two teams must play for the right to meet the other sectional champion in the annual title battle. The standings, schedule and results:

Eastern Division

Clubs	W	L	T	Pts For	Pts Agst
Washington	5	1	0	98	76
New York	5	2	0	142	53
Brooklyn	4	3	0	82	92
Philadelphia	2	5	0	67	121
Pittsburgh	0	7	0	68	173

Western Division

Green Bay	7	1	0	165	87
Chicago Bears	5	1	0	223	68
Detroit	2	4	1	59	131
Chicago Cardinals	2	4	1	84	125
Cleveland	2	6	0	89	157

Yesterday's Results

Green Bay 16, Chicago Bears 14.
Washington 23, Pittsburgh 3.
Detroit 14, Cleveland 0.
Brooklyn 15, Philadelphia 6.
Chicago Cardinals 10, New York 7.

Next Sunday's Games

Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Chicago Bears.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Washington at Brooklyn.

American Soccer

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Standings and yesterday's results in the American Soccer League:

Clubs	W	L	T	Pts.	Pct.
Brookhattan	4	1	2	10	.715
N. Y. Americans	4	1	2	10	.715
Baltimore S. C.	3	1	3	9	.643
St. Mary's Celtics	3	2	2	8	.572
Brooklyn (Hispano)	3	2	2	8	.572
Philadelphia G'mans.	4	3	0	8	.572
Philadelphia Nat.	2	3	2	6	.429
Scots Americans	2	4	1	5	.387
Irish Americans	0	4	3	3	.215
Baltimore Amer	0	4	4	3	.215

Results Nov. 2

At Kearny, N. J.—Brookhattans 1, Irish Americans 1 (tie).
At Philadelphia—Scots Americans 3, Philadelphia Germans 2.
At Baltimore — Brooklyn (Hispano) 3, Baltimore S. C. 1.
Philadelphia Nationals 1.
At Randall Island—New York Americans 4, Baltimore Americans 2.

Big Seven

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 3 (AP)—Big Seven Conference football standings:

	W	L	T	PF	PA
Utah	3	0	0	112	18
Brigham Young	2	0	1	47	13
Colorado	3	1	0	72	66
Colorado State	2	1	1	53	38
Denver	1	1	2	53	19
Utah State	0	3	0	13	48
Wyoming	0	4	0	6	154

(Tie games do not count in standings)

Big Six

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 3 (AP)—Big Six Conference football standing:

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts	OP
Missouri	3	0	0	80	13
Oklahoma	2	0	0	54	0
Nebraska	2	2	0	52	18
Kansas State	1	2	0	12	57
Kansas	1	2	0	13	70
Iowa State	0	3	0	13	66

Western

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—Western Conference football standings.

Team	W	L	T	Pts	Opp. Pts
Minnesota	3	0	0	49	13
Michigan	3	1	0	40	14
Wisconsin	2	1	0	64	66
Northwestern	2	2	0	69	43
Ohio State	1	1	0	23	28
Purdue	1	1	0	21	22
Iowa	1	3	0	19	43
Indiana	0	2	0	32	40
Illinois	0	2	0	6	54

Missouri Valley

DES MOINES, Iowa., Nov. 3 (AP)—Missouri Valley Conference Standings.

	W	L	T	P	OP
Tulsa	3	0	0	68	14
Oklahoma A. & M.	2	1	0	54	34
Creighton	3	2	0	57	60
Washington	1	2	0	37	55
Drake	0	2	1	13	30
St. Louis	0	2	1	21	57

(Tie counts half game won, half game lost.)

College Football Scores

Results Nov. 1

New England

Amherst 20	Mass. State	0	
Bates 19	Bowdoin	6	
Boston College 31	Temple	0	
Boston Univ. 6	American Inter.	0	
Brown 7	Yale	0	
Connecticut 7	Middlebury	0	
H. C. Fresh 20	Dartmouth Fresh	0	
Lasell 21	St. Anselm	0	
Maine 13	Colby	13	
Montclair Tech 20	Arnold	0	
Norwich 6	New Hampshire	0	
Providence 18	Springfield	0	
R. I. State 6	Worcester Tech	0	
Tufts 7	Northeastern	6	
Vermont 16	Rensselaer	0	
Wesleyan 21	Coast Guard	20	
Williams 13	Union	0	
William & Mary 3	Dartmouth	0	

East

Army 0	Notre Dame	0
Bergen J. C. 8	New York Aggies	0
Bloomsburg T. 14	Kutztown T.	0
Bucknell 26	Western Maryland	7
Buffalo 0	Lehigh	0
C. C. N. Y. 6	Hobart	0
Clarkson 13	Hartwick	0
Columbia 7	Cornell	0
Cortland 7	Lock Haven	7
Delaware 25	Mt. St. Mary's	0
Drexel 0	Dickinson	0
Duquesne 7	Villanova	0
East Stroudsburg T. 6	Mansfield T.	0
Fairmont T. 13	Grenville T.	0
Fordham 17	Purdue	0
Franklin & Marshall 13	Albright	12
Hamilton 27	Swarthmore	0
Harvard 6	Princeton	4
Haverford 26	Guilford	0
Holy Cross 6	Colgate	6
Indiana T. 12	Clarion T.	0
Lafayette 17	Gettysburg	6
Lebanon Valley 19	Blue Ridge	0
Montclair T. 20	Arnold	0
Morgan State 12	J. C. Smith	2
Muhlenburg 26	Ursinus	6
Navy 13	Pennsylvania	6
Navy Plebes 45	Maryland Fresh	12
Ohio State 21	Pittsburgh	14
Penn M. C. 22	Washington	6
Pomona State 6	Virginia Tech	0
Randolph Macon 13	American U.	7
Rochester 34	Allegheny	0
Rutgers 20	Maryland	0
Rutgers (150) 7	Cornell (150)	2
St. Lawrence 7	Alfred	6
Shippensburg T. 27	Slippery Rock T.	0
Susquehanna 8	Johns Hopkins	7
Thiel 13	Ithaca	7
Upsala 19	Arkansas A&M	6
Washington & Jefferson 7	Bethany	0
Westminster 17	Juanita	12

Midwest

Allen 24	Paine	0
Akron 28	Ohio Wesleyan	6
Albion 7	Hope	6
Abilene Christian 19	Austin	0
Arizona S. T. C. 27	N. Mex. Aggies	7
Baker 20	William Jewell	14
Ball State 0	Manchester	0
Bowling Green 12	Kent State	6
Brigham Young 28	Utah State	0
Butler 26	Wabash	0
Carleton 6	Coe	6
Colorado Col. 16	Wyoming	0
Dayton 3	Cincinnati	0
Denison 19	Marietta	0
Denver 6	Colorado State	6
DePauw 13	Louisville	6
DeSales 25	Defiance	0
Detroit 15	Manhattan	0
East Texas State 20	Sam Houston	7
Elmhurst 0	Wheaton	0
Evansville 13	Central (Ind.) N.	6
Grand Rapids 46	St. Mary's (Mich.)	0
Grinnell 13	Beloit	0
Heidelberg 14	Wittenberg	0
Idaho S. B. 20	Albion N.	13
Indiana S. T. 14	Michigan N.	0
Iowa 13	Indiana	7
Iowa T. 51	North Dakota State	6
Iowa State 27	So. Dakota U.	0
Kansas State 12	Nebraska	6
Kenyon 20	Oberlin	7
Lake Forest 6	North Central	6
Luther 6	Valparaiso	0
Macalester 24	Concordia	19
McPherson 7	Emporia	0
Mankato T. 0	Winona T.	0
Michigan 20	Illinois	0
Midland 39	York	0
Millikin 61	East Illinois T.	0
Minnesota 8	Northwestern	7
Mississippi 12	Marquette	6
Missouri 19	Michigan State	0
Monmouth 7	Augustana	0
New Mexico 23	Nevada	7
N. W. Texas State 10, S. W Texas State		6
Ohio Northern 20	Muskingum	0
Ohio U. 26	Miami	0
Oklahoma 38	Kansas	0
Oklahoma Aggies 13	Creighton	0
Otterbein 26	Capital	6
Regis 21	Western State	6
Rose Poly 33	Earlham	0
St. Benedict 7	Pittsburgh (Kan.) T.	0
St. Joseph's 26	Carroll	7
South Dakota M. 7	Montana M.	6
Syracuse 27	Wisconsin	20
Texas A. & M. 7	Arkansas	0
Toledo 9	Wesleyan	0
Transylvania 7	Franklin	6
Tuskegee 33	So. Carolina State	12
Tulsa 13	Wichita	7
Upper Iowa 18	Penn (Iowa)	0
Utah 46	Colorado	6
Washburn 21	Fort Hays State	0
Wayne 6	Central Michigan	0
West. Mich. Col. 21	W. Kentucky T.	7
West. Reserve 27	John Carroll	20
Wooster 17	Mt. Union	0
Bradley Tech 19	North Dakota	7
Baldwin-Wallace 44	Davis Elkins	13
Augustana 45	Buena Vista	0
Morningside 50	Detroit Tech	7
Ellendale Normal 9	Valley City T.	7
Kalamazoo C. 19	Adrian	0
Knox 6	Cornell	0
Carthage 0	Eureka 0 (tie)	
Illinois C. 6	Culver-Stockton	0
Bethel 2	Sterling	0
St. Olaf 19	Hamline	7
Shurtleff 19	Michigan Tech	0
Carbondale T 19	Dekalb T.	7
The Principia 29	McKendree	6
Luther (Iowa) 6	Valparaiso	0
Rose Poly 33	Earlham	0

South

Alabama 30	Kentucky	0
Bluefield State 10	W. Virginia State	6
Catawba 21	Wofford	20
Center 51	Hanover	6
Duke 14	Georgia Tech	0
Emory & Henry 19	W. Carolina T.	0
Georgia 7	Auburn	0
Hampton 7	Lincoln	0
Howard 16	Tampa	13
Marshall 16	Wake Forest	6
Marion 6	St. Benedict's	6
Mercer 19	Presbyterian	12
Mississippi State 20	Southwestern	6
Miss. Southern 13	Louisiana Col.	6
Morehead T. 12	Concord	6
N. Carolina State 13	S. Carolina	7
Rice 54	Centenary	0
South Carolina 13	The Citadel	6
Tennessee 13	Louisiana State	6
Texas 34	Southern Methodist	0
Texas Christian 23	Baylor	12
Tougaloo 14	Dillard	0
Tulane 34	Vanderbilt	14
Virginia 34	Virginia Tech	0
V. M. I. 13	Davidson	7
Virginia S. C. 6	Union	0
West'n Virginia 7	Wash'ton & Lee	6
Maryville 7	Carson-Newman	0
Milligan 33	Tusculum	0
King 14	Roanoke	0
Richmond 14	Hampden-Sydney	7
Tuskegee 33	South Carolina State	12
Allen University 24	Paine	0
Hardin-Simmons 20	W. Texas State	13
Langston 6	Xavier (New Orleans)	0
St. Mary's (Tex.) 44	S. E. Oklahoma	0
New Mexico M. 54	Adams State	7
Texas A. & I. 55	Stephen F. Austin	7
Arizona 33	Texas Mines	14

Far West

Col. of Idaho 7	EasternOregon	0
Occidental 6	Calif. Aggies	6
Carroll (Mont.) 22	Mont. Normal	0
Whitman 14	Linfield	7
Pacific U. 13	Col. of Puget Sound	6
San Francisco 47	Fresno State	27
Redlands 27	California Tech	6
California 27	U. C. L. A.	7
E Washington 16	W. Washington	6
Oregon State 33	Idaho	0
Stanford 27	Santa Clara	7
Washington 21	Montaga	0
Washington State 13	Oregon	0

Results Nov. 2

St. Louis 21	Loyola (Los Angeles)	13
Fort Ord, Calif. 28	Portland U.	25
St. Mary's 26	Santa Clara	0
St. Norbets 7	St. Ambrose	0
St. Francis 7	St. Vincent	7
Fort Monmouth 36	Fort Hancock	0
St. Bonaventure 41	Canisius	14
Xavier (Ohio) 20	Niagara	0

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Amerks Tie Detroit In First Game

National Hockey League

	W	T	L	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Detroit	1	1	0	3	6	5
Rangers	1	0	0	2	4	3
Americans	0	1	0	1	3	3
Montreal	0	0	1	0	2	3
Toronto	0	0	1	0	3	4

Results No. 1

Detroit 3, Montreal 2
Rangers 4, Toronto 3

Result Nov. 2

Americans 3, Detroit 3 (overtime)

By the Associated Press

Maybe tears aren't in order for Red Dutton's New York Americans after all.

Last year Dutton came up with a crop of five outstanding rookies for the National Hockey League season and expected to reap a big harvest of points in 1941 after his youngsters had acquired experience.

Passport difficulties with the Canadian Government, however, cost him every member of that fivesome and the Americans seemed destined once more to languish in the lower levels of the point tables.

But last night Dutton turned his remodeled crew free against Detroit and the Red Wings twice had to come from behind to gain a 3-to-3 overtime tie.

Leafs Beaten

The previous night the Red Wings opened the league season with a 3-to-2 conquest of the more highly rated Montreal Canadiens while the New York Rangers trimmed the Toronto Leafs, 4 to 3.

There hasn't been enough action to know if Dutton has come up with another flock of producers but their opening was auspicious.

You'll have to wait until Saturday night to see what a summer away from the ice has done to the Boston Bruins, league and Stanley Cup winners, who visit Toronto that night. Thursday night the Americans take on the Chicago Black Hawks. The Hawks complete the week's card with their appearance Saturday at Montreal.

Southern Conference

RICHMOND, Nov. 3 (AP)—Southern Conference football standings:

	W	L	T	PF	PA
Duke	2	0	0	93	14
William and Mary	2	0	0	64	7
South Carolina	3	0	1	50	33
Clemson	3	1	0	96	31
Wake Forest	3	1	1	86	56
Virginia Tech	2	1	0	36	19
V. M. I.	2	1	0	45	50
N. C. State	2	2	2	39	54
Washington and Lee	1	1	1	24	13
Furman	1	1	2	57	78
North Carolina	1	3	0	34	39
Citadel	0	1	1	19	26
Maryland	0	1	0	0	50
George Washington	0	2	1	0	67
Richmond	0	3	0	14	60
Davidson	0	4	1	26	86

American League

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Standings, results and schedule in the American Professional Football League:

Team	W	L	T	Pct	Pts	Opp. Pts
Columbus	5	0	1	1.000	128	34
New York	4	2	1	.750	103	66
Milwaukee	2	3	0	.400	50	70
Buffalo	1	4	0	.200	4	110
Cincinnati	1	4	0	.200	55	100

Results Nov. 2

Columbus 24, Buffalo 7
Milwaukee 7, New York 6

Games Next Sunday

Cincinnati at Milwaukee
Columbus at Buffalo

Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3 (AP)—Pacific Coast Conference football standings:

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts	OP
Stanford	3	1	0	65	32
Oregon State	3	2	0	59	26
Washington	3	2	0	71	42
Washington State	3	3	0	58	43
U. C. L. A.	3	3	0	49	94
Oregon	3	3	0	82	66
California	2	2	0	54	39
Southern California	2	2	0	26	47
*Montana	0	2	0	7	35
*Idaho	0	2	0	7	64

*Do not play round robin schedule.
(U. C. L. A. and Washington standings each include victory over Montana; Oregon and Oregon State victories over Idaho.)

College Track

Result Nov. 1

Middlebury 29, Rensselaer Polytech 26.
Middlebury Fresh. 40, Rensselaer Fresh. 15.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Notre Dame-Navy Top Game On Grid Schedule Saturday

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Country's football teams, worn out by fighting potent opposition and adverse weather conditions last week, relax a bit this Friday and Saturday before starting the final drive of the season's end.

Although almost all of the 2 teams which remain unbeaten and untied snap into action, a pair of elevens with a tie to their discredit tangle in the coming program's foremost game—Notre Dame vs. Navy at Baltimore.

The midshipmen sloshed to a 13-to-6 triumph over previously unbeaten Pennsylvania, while the mud and a hard-hitting Army eleven held Notre Dame to a scoreless draw in their 28th meeting last Saturday.

Fifteen of the country's unbeaten and untied machines slipped to the side in the grime and mud that characterized the Saturday play throughout the East and much of the Middlewest.

The six major perfect teams, divided geographically, are:

East—Fordam, Duquesne.
Midwest—Minnesota.
South—Duke.
Southwest — Texas and Texas A. & M.
Pacific Coast—None.

They are all busy this week end with Fordham at Pittsburgh, Duquesne at St. Mary's, Minnesota entertaining Nebraska, Duke taking on Davidson, Texas playing Baylor, and Texas A. & M. going against Southern Methodist.

The program by sections:

East

Fordham, a 17-to-0 victor over Purdue, now has only Pittsburgh, St. Mary's, and New York University threatening a perfect record—and a Bowl bid. Harvard, which got by Princeton, 6 to 4, takes on the Army crew that held Notre Dame, and Princeton entertains Dartmouth, 3-to-0 victim of William and Mary. Yale, beaten by Brown, is at Cornell, loser to Columbia, 7 to 0, on Paul Governali's long run.

The Lions take on Pennsylvania, Navy's victim of Saturday's mud battle. Syracuse, which upset Wisconsin, 27 to 20, journeys to Penn State.

Duquesne waits until Sunday before playing the Gaels of St. Mary's. Temple thoroughly thrashed by Boston College, plays Villanova, and the Boston Eagles take on Wake Forest.

Midwest

Minnesota will attempt to hand Nebraska its fourth straight setback, and Northwestern hopes to forget its 8-to-7 loss to the Gophers against Indiana. Michigan, 20-to-0 winner over Illinois, is idle. Iowa, surprise 13-to-7 winner over Bo McMillin's aggregation, meets Illinois, and Purdue goes against Michigan State, whipped 19 to 0 by Missouri. The latter club will display its ambidextrous sophomore, Maurice Wade, in the annual meeting with New York University.

Oklahoma, which smothered Kansas 38 to 0, has an appointment with Iowa State, whose injury list disappeared in the 27-to-0 beating given South Dakota. Ohio State, victory over Pitt, plays Wisconsin.

Southwest

Texas, with Pete Layden on the bench, whipped Southern Methodist worse than Fordham could do with its roster at full strength and now goes against Baylor. S. M. U., 34-to-0 victim of Jack Crain, will try to halt Texas A. & M., the Southwest Conference's other unbeaten crew. The Aggies counted in the final period to spill a troublesome Arkansas machine, 7 to 0.

Rice, a 54-to-0 winner over Centenary, tries the Razorbacks next and Texas Christian tackles the Louisiana Gentlemen.

Far West

Stanford, apparently clicking again, invades Southern California, which rested last Saturday. The Rose Bowl champions deflated Santa Clara, 27 to 7, showing little resemblance to the team that lost to Oregon State early in the season.

California, also a 27-to-7 winner but with U. C. L. A. as the victim, entertains Washington, whose Huskies stopped Montana, 21 to 0. Oregon State, master of Idaho by 33 to 0, descends on U. C. L. A.

South

Vanderbilt, its perfect record spoiled by Tulane, 24 to 14, starts anew with Sewanee as the foe while the winners tackle Alabama, 30-to-0 conqueror of Kentucky. Louisiana State, beaten by Tennessee, takes on Mississippi, and Auburn tangles with Mississippi State. The Volunteers, who beat L. S. U., 13 to 6, have little Howard as their next opponent.

In the Southern circuit, Duke has the tough portion of its schedule behind it and next plays Davidson. The Dukemen banged to a 14-to-0 triumph over Georgia Tech, which tangles with the Kentucky Wildcats this week.

South Carolina, beaten only once, invades the Big Six for a meeting with Kansas State, which spilled Nebraska, 12 to 6. North Carolina State, after beating North Carolina 13 to 7, has Virginia Poly carded. Maryland is at Georgetown.

Southeastern

ATLANTA, Nov. 3 (AP)—Southeastern Conference football standings:

	W	L	T	PF	PA
Mississippi State	2	0	1	20	0
Mississippi	1	0	1	34	27
Alabama	3	1	0	66	30
Vanderbilt	2	1	0	67	56
Tulane	2	1	0	79	34
Georgia Tech	1	1	0	35	28
Tennessee	1	1	0	15	15
Georgia	1	1	1	33	44
L. S. U.	1	1	1	16	20
Kentucky	0	2	0	15	69
Florida	0

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	550,000
Previous day's sales	239,740
1941 volume to date	119,335,116
1940 volume to date	169,570,365

Some Stocks Show Gain In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Stocks generally shifted to the recovery column in today's market without working up much of a following.

While a handful of favorites tacked on gains of 1 to 2 points, most were content with minor fractions. Dealings slowed after mid-day and best advances were trimmed in the majority of cases near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 550,000 shares.

Earnings statements, pleasing dividends and a mild revival of business optimism, brokers suggested, attracted early bidding. The idea also cropped up that the sharp October decline may have been overdone. The Russian war news was viewed as a trifle bearish, and the fact the market will recess tomorrow for the New York election caused many customers to hold aloof.

Douglas Aircraft bounded up more than 2 points in the share division as the company disclosed record nine-months' profits.

Supported were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Pacific Gas, Chesapeake & Ohio, Standard Oil (N. J.), Continental Ooil, Westinghouse, Boeing, Glenn Martin, Sears Roebuck, Chrysler and Anaconda. International Mercantile Marine touched a new year's high.

Among curb gainers were American Export Lines, Bell Aircraft, Gulf Ooil and McWilliams Dredging. Backward were Todd Shipyards and Sherwin Williams.

Bonds Irregular

Selected rails edged higher toward the close of an otherwise irregular bond market today.

Over-the-counter trade in U. S. Governments revised some quotations downward as much as 4-32 of a point, although most issues held about steady.

Fractional gainers included Wabash first 5s of '39, Missouri Pacific F 5s of '77, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertible of '60, Firestone Tire & Rubber 3s, and American Telephone 3s.

Some South American issues were higher in the foreign list, among them Colombia 6s of January, '61, Sao Paulo stamped 7s of 40, and Chile 6s of '60.

Associated Gas Break-Up Into 4 Systems Is Urged

NEW YORK (AP)—(AP) recommendation that the 26-state utility operation called Associated Gas & Electric Corp. be broken up into four separate systems was made to Federal District Court by Denis J. Driscoll and Willard L. Thorp, trustees of the bankrupt corporation.

They suggested that 25 of the main operating companies be grouped as: (1) The New York-Pennsylvania System; (2) The Eastern Pennsylvania-New Jersey System; (3) The Western Pennsylvania System; and (4) The Florida-Georgia System.

Such of the corporation's more than 120 operating companies which do not function in those areas, the trustees suggested, would be sold to provide "cash to be used for the reduction of intermediate holding company debt and the financial rehabilitation of the properties proposed to be included in the four systems."

It was suggested it might even be advisable to sell the proposed Florida-Georgia System properties.

War Risk Insurance On Shipping Cut

NEW YORK (AP)—War risk insurance rates on shipments from the British Isles to the United States have been cut to 7½ per cent of the value of cargoes from the 10 per cent rate which has applied more than a year.

Decision to reduce the charge was made by American Marine Insurance Underwriters on the basis of knowledge of the transAtlantic shipping situation, but they declined to discuss their reasons.

The war risk rate on exports from the United States to Great Britain remains at 10 per cent.

The reduction applies to shipments leaving all west coast ports of the British Isles, including all Ireland, and English Channel ports not east of Southampton.

Grain Prices Slant Upward in Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—House committee approval of legislation which would permit cereal prices to rise considerably generated enough buying to give the grain market an upward slant today.

Market experts estimated ceilings under approximately $1.50 a bushel for wheat and $1.10 for corn could not be invoked on the basis of the price control bill approved by the House Banking Committee.

Although wheat showed early gains of more than a cent, with rye up as much, prices reacted later due to profit taking and hedging sales. Brisk shipping business in corn strengthened that cereal.

Brokers' Loans Up $12,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $390,000,000 in the week ended Oct. 29, an increase of $12,000,000 compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $290,000,000.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	52¼	52	52	+ ⅛
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	
8⅛	5⅛	Adams Ex (.30g)	7	7	7	7	
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	23	23	23	Oct 29
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	24	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
⅝	¼	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅛	¼	¼	Oct 31
5	2½	Alaska Juneau	44	2¾	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	¼	Alleghany Corp	6	⅛	¼	⅛	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅝	6⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	17	17	17	Oct 27
25⅜	18	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	6	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅞	Allen Ind (¾g)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	152	149½	151	+1½
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	Oct 23
14⅜	11⅜	Allied M (¾g)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
9	5¼	Allied Stores	2	7	7	7	
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	— ¼
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	25	27⅞	27⅛	27¾	+ ¾
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	18½	18½	18½	Oct 31
1⅜	¼	Amal Leather	5	¼	¼	¼	
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	1	15½	15½	15½	Oct 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	57	57	57	
19⅝	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90)	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	
58½	40	Am Airlines(1e)	1	50¾	50	50⅛	— ⅝
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
8¼	5	Am Bosch	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 28
39	29½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	2	33	33	33	+ ⅞
3	1	Am Cable & R	41	2	2	2	— ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	7	80¼	79½	79⅞	— ⅛
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	178¼	178¼	178¼	+ ¼
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy (1g)	12	28⅜	27½	28⅛	+ ¾
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	67	67	67	Oct 31
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C (1.60)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Oct 22
121	58½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	108	108	108	+1
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 27
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	N'v 1
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	N'v 1
1⅞	1⅛	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	7	½	½	½	
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1.20k	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	N'v 1
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1.40k	3	25¼	24½	24½	Oct 31
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2½	2¼	2¼	Oct 31
38½	29	Am-HawSS (3g)	6	34½	33	34½	+1½
4½	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Oct 16
51¼	44	Am Home (2.40)	5	43¾	43	43¾	— ¼
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
50⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	
13¼	8½	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	Oct 31
50	43	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	43	43	43	Oct 24
17⅛	10⅜	Am Locomotive	9	11	10⅞	11	
95¼	79	Am Loc pf 5¼k	1	84	84	84	Oct 31
13¾	10⅛	Am M & F (.74g)	17	10½	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	66	1	⅞	1	— ⅛
46¾	20½	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	2	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ¼
39	23⅜	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	7	25	24¾	25	+ ⅝
7¼	5	Am Rad & S .45g	95	5⅛	5	5	
15⅞	11¾	Am Roll M (1.40)	13	12⅝	12½	12½	
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (½g)	10	5⅛	5	5⅛	
10⅝	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	2	9½	9⅜	9½	Oct 31
45⅝	34	Am S & R (2g)	7	38⅛	37¾	38	+ ½
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	151½	151½	151½	N'v 1
54	35	Am Snuff (3a)	3	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
28½	19	Am Stl Fd 1½g	13	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ¾
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (¾g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Oct 31
13½	8¼	Am Stove(1.20g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ½
22⅜	1	Am Sug R (½g)	9	19	18⅞	19	Oct 31
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	97	96½	96½	Oct 31
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	18	18	18	Oct 28
168¾	148½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	23	150½	150⅛	150½	+ ⅜
73½	55	Am Tobacco 4½g	11	55⅛	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅝
74½	55⅛	Am Tob pf B 4½g	33	55½	55	55⅛	+ ⅛
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	2	150	150	150	+1
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	5	5	4¾	5	N'v 1
29⅛	24	Am Viscose (1g)	9	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
116¾	113⅝	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	— ⅛
7¼	3	Am Water Wks	25	3¼	3	3	— ¼
99⅛	82	Am W 1pf (6)	2	79½	78½	79½	—5
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	3	6¼	6	6	— ¼
81¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	2	73	73	73	+ ¾
8	3	Am Zinc L & S	1	5	5	5	
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	2	47	47	47	Oct 30
30	22½	Anaconda (1½g)	29	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅜
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15	15	15	Oct 31
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10¼	10¼	10⅛	Oct 28
2½	1	A P W Paper	2	1½	1½	1½	Oct 30
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	3	29	28½	29	+ ⅜
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	3	111	111	111	N'v 1
5½	4	Armour Ill	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
34⅜	23	Armstro'g C 1½g	3	28¼	28	28	
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (⅝g)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	3	5½	5½	5½	N'v 1
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Oct 31
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ½
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	96	96	96	Oct 30
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	— ½
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	29	28¼	27⅜	28¼	+ ¾
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5)	5	63	63	63	
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	32	26½	25⅞	26⅜	+ ⅝
45½	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	43¾	43¼	43¼	+1¼
55⅝	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	53½	53½	53½	+ ¼
26⅞	19½	Atl Refining (1)	21	27¼	26⅝	27	+ ½
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Oct 24
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (1½g)	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
50½	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	Oct 31
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	3	2½	2½	2½	Oct 29
4¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	53	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	24	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ¼
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	7	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
8½	▷	Bangor & Ar	1	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	
13½	7	Barber As ½e)	4	12	11¾	12	
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.60g)	12	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	
24⅞	16½	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	2	17½	17	17½	+ ⅝
31⅜	24½	Bayuk Gig (1½)	1	25	25	25	N'v 1
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Oct 31
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	116½	116½	116½	Oct 29
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
41⅛	32⅝	Bendix Av (4g)	6	38	37½	38	+ ⅜
20	15⅜	Benef Ind (1⅛g)	2	14	14	14	
57	40	Benf Ind pf (2½)	3	56½	56½	56½	Oct 6
34¾	26¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	4	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
89½	59⅞	Beth Steel (4½g)	17	61¾	61⅜	61½	+ ¼
131½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120½	120½	120½	
31⅞	24¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	16½	Black & Deck (2	1	20	20	20	
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .45g	1	7	7	7	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 29
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	15	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅞
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	7	29	27⅝	28½	+ ¾
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	+ ½
21⅜	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	10	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	18	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	N'v 1
39⅝	29⅞	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30	30	30	Oct 25
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.30g)	1	4	4	4	
12⅜	8½	Bridgeport B ¾g	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
25⅜	18	Briggs Mfg 1½g	5	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
41	26	Briggs & S (2½g)	1	27	27	27	
45¼	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	40½	40½	40½	— ½
116¾	113⅝	Bklyn Edison (3g)	1	115¾	115⅞	115⅞	— ⅛
7¼	3	Bklyn-Man Tr	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
99⅛	82	Bkly Un Gas	5	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	5	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34	34	34	Oct 17
23½	16	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	2	17	16⅜	17	+ ¾
12⅜	8½	Bucyrus-E(.65g)	14	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	+ ½
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	6	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
8½	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
34¼	21½	Bullard (1½g)	1	22	22	22	N'v 1
35⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	4	29⅞	29¾	29¾	Oct 30
20⅞	15¼	Burling (1.30g)	2	18½	18½	18½	Oct 31
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	56	56	56	Oct 31
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.70g)	9	8⅛	8	8⅛	
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	4½	But Br (.45g)	*4	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
23	19⅝	But Bros pf (1½)	*1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅜
4⅜	3	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3⅛	3	3	Oct 31
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	N'v 1
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
		C					
24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	2	21½	21	21½	+ ½
54	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
1½	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¾g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy 1.10g	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅜	— ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	10	16¼	15⅞	16	— ⅜
5¼	3½	Canadian Pacific	16	4½	4½	4½	
39⅞	33⅞	Cannon M (1½g)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅜
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	2½	2½	2½	N'v 1
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27½	27½	27½	Oct 30
3½	2¼	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
87¾	43	Case(JI) Co (3e)	1	78	78	78	+ ¾
50⅜	39¼	Caterpil Tr (2)	6	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ¼
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	4	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
10⅜	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	16½	16½	16½	
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 29
14¾	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	5	13¾	13¼	13¼	+1
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 28
34⅜	27	Cerro de Pas(4g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
53⅜	37⅛	Cert-teed Prod	5	3⅜	3	3	
21¼	15	Chain Belt(1¼g)	1	16	16	16	Oct 31
22⅝	17½	Cham P&F (1g)	7	18⅜	18½	18½	Oct 31
18	10	Checker Cab	4	10½	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 31
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	29	36⅝	35⅞	36	
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	99½	99½	99½	Oct 24
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	6	4	4	4	Oct 30
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	9	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	5½	5½	5½	Oct 31
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	2	15¼	15	15	
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	39¾	39½	39½	Oct 29
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 17
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 28
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 1
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	N'v 1
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Oct 31
3	1⅛	Childs Co	2	1⅝	1½	1½	
72⅛	53⅛	Chrysler (6g)	48	56⅛	55½	55⅞	+ ⅝
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	2	9½	9½	9½	
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	N'v 1
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 2¼g	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
33¾	24	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	2	25½	25¼	25½	+1
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	5	38¼	38	38¼	+ ⅛
39⅞	28½	Cluett P (2g)	2	37	37	37	+ ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	2	94	93½	94	+ ½
63½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	63½	63½	63½	Oct 30
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅛a)	13	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ½
104¾	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Oct 25
30¼	17½	Collins & A 2¾g	2	17⅞	17½	17½	Oct 31
20	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
21¾	14⅜	Col Br A (1.35g)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
21	14¼	Col Br B (1.35g)	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Col G&E (.10g)	93	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
82⅛	53	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	57	54½	54½	—1
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	7¼	7	7¼	N'v 1
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	28	28	28	Oct 22
83	60⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	75½	75½	75½	
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	20	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
104⅜	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	+ ½
110	102½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	28	27¾	27⅛	27⅝	
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	168½	168½	168½	+ ½
11⅞	8¾	Coml Solv (¼g)	15	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
11	¼	Com'th & South	44	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	56	56	56	N'v 1
30⅛	21½	Conde Nast(½g)	2	3	3	3	Oct 31
4	3	Congoleum (1)	4	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ¾
18¾	14	Con Air new 2g	39	22	21⅜	21⅜	
22½	19¼	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	Oct 31
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (½g)	20	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
8¼	5¾	Cons Ed (1.80g)	67	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
23⅜	15⅜	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	97	97	97	+1¾
107⅜	95	Con Film Ind	9	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1¼	⅛	Cons F pf (¾k)	2	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
11	7¼	Cons Laundries	15	2½	2¼	2½	Oct 31
3⅛	1¾	Consol Oil (½)	48	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6½	5¼	Con RR Cuba pf	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
4¾	¾	Consol'n Coal	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	N'v 1
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal pf	2	23	23	23	Oct 31
30	15¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	104	104	104	Oct 30
106⅝	99	Container (1⅛g)	*5	14⅜	14	14¼	+ ½
16½	12½	Cont Baking	23	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ½
5¼	3⅜	Cont Bak pf (8)	16	109½	108¾	109	+ ½
109½	79	Con Can (1½g)	4	33¼	33	33	— ⅜
40½	31⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	2	9	9	9	
10	6⅝	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	44½	44	44½	+ ¼
45⅞	35¼	Cont Motors	6	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	Cont Oil (¾g)	49	26⅝	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
26¾	17⅜	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	18	18	18	N'v 1
23½	15½	Cop'weld S(.60g)	3	13½	13⅛	13½	
18⅞	12⅜	Cop'weld pf(2½)	4	52¾	52¾	52¾	Oct 28
56¾	52	Corn Prods (3)	1	49	49	49	+ ½
53½	42¼	Coty Inc (½g)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	3½	Coty Internat'l	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 27
19⅞	13	Crane Co (1g)	17	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	5	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
9	4⅜	Crosley (.30g)	*1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
27⅜	19⅜	Crown C&S ½g	1	23	23	23	
45½	39¾	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	41	41	41	+1
15⅜	11⅞	Crown Zel (1g)	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
47¼	34	Crucible Steel	3	37¾	37½	37½	+ ½
98½	78

Commerce and Finance

House Committee Favors Farmers, Labor in Price Control Bill

Business and Industry

U. S.Mexican Pact Awaiting Oil Agreement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The oil expropriation problem, major stumbling block in United States-Mexican relations since 1938, is holding up conclusion of a far-reaching agreement settling major questions between the two nations, it is learned.

High State Department and diplomatic sources said all other points had been agreed upon basically but, because of the oil controversy, it might be some time before the pact was signed.

Agreement Inclusive

The agreement is expected to cover these points:

1. Payment by the Mexican Government of all American land claims, including agrarian claims dating back to 1867.
2. Two loans, each reportedly for $30,000,000 to Mexico. One, from the United States Treasury, would be used for stabilization of Mexican currency and the other, from the Export-Import Bank, for improvement of commerce.
3. A pledge of military and naval co-operation.
4. An agreement whereby Mexico will get preferential treatment in United States silver purchases. Following the oil expropriation, the United States stopped giving Mexico an advantageous position.
5. Announcement that hearings will be held to determine whether a reciprocal trade agreement should be negotiated.
6. Announcement of plans to mediate, or perhaps a settlement, of the dispute over waters of the Rio Grande and Colorado Rivers.

The oil problem arises from the Mexican Government's expropriation in 1938 of petroleum-producing lands in Mexico which were owned by American oil companies.

Some Claims Settled

The Mexican Government has already settled claims with some United States companies as follows: Penn Mex, $300,000; Sinclair, $8,500,000 plus an oil purchasing contract; Consolidated Oil, $4,000,000 with an additional $4,500,000 to be paid on a 2½-year basis.

The major unsettled claim is that of Standard Oil of New Jersey. It reportedly has set the value of its expropriated properties at $200,000,000 whereas the Mexican Government contends the value of all expropriated properties was but $36,000,000.

Engineering Awards 35 P. C. Below 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy engineering construction awards increased this week but still 35 per cent below the level a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

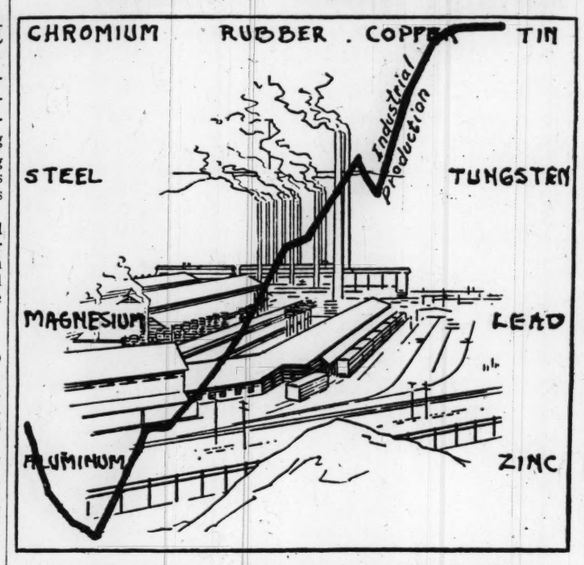
Private awards reached the highest total since last April as industrial building rose sharply. Private volume was more than double the previous week but 55 per cent under the same week of 1940.

Public construction was up 22 per cent from the previous week but 18 per cent smaller than a year ago.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest wk	Prev. wk	Year ago
Private	$36,360,000	$15,931,000	$77,107,000
State and Municipal	23,454,000	20,730,000	27,114,000
Federal	42,880,000	33,665,000	53,533,000
Total	102,695,000	70,326,000	157,754,000

Shortages of Materials Vital Problem of National Defense



The first of a series of 11 articles prepared by the Office for Emergency Management telling the story of shortages of raw materials that are vitally necessary for the defense of the nation.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—This is a story of shortages—shortages of raw materials, raw materials vitally necessary for the defense of the Nation and its people. To make guns and tanks and planes and ships, to make the United States an actual Arsenal of Democracy for embattled free nations throughout the world, vast quantities of these raw materials are needed.

We are just beginning to realize how big these quantities really are. When this country started its great defense production program, no serious shortages of raw materials existed. Production experts knew that we faced a tremendous problem in stepping-up machine tool output, in retraining personnel and reorganizing factories, but our material supply did not appear too bad. At least, an increase in demand such as has occurred was not expected.

But modern warfare is a war of machines; machines demand metal. Thus even America's vast productive capacity in steel, copper, aluminum, and their alloys has proved insufficient to meet both military and civilian demands.

Civilian Goods Cut

This problem has been met in the embattled nations by virtually stopping non-essential materials and the civilian population gets along as best it may. England, for instance, now is down to about 400 new civilian automobiles per month.

Defense materials are sometimes classified in two general categories: "critical" and "strategic."

Critical materials, in the technical sense, are those which are produced in this country and in which supply problems exist. The method to be followed with these is to increase our output, build new factories, open and locate new mines and new sources. At the same time, we must reduce nonessential production using these materials, reduce waste, and conserve articles made with them which can be reclaimed for future use. In this category fall steel, aluminum, magnesium, and other chemicals.

Strategic materials are those which must be imported, entirely or in part, from other countries and in which serious supply problems exist. Our supplies depend upon shipping facilities and free shipping lanes. The most obvious examples are tin and rubber from China, Malaya, and the Netherlands Indies, but many other vital materials come from the far places of the earth.

Attack Twofold

Our attack on this problem is twofold: first, to increase domestic production, if that is possible, to its limits and second, to build up a reserve supply in the United States sufficient to tide us over any probable stoppage of imports. Here again limitations on civilian consumption are necessary and conservation of reclaimable material important.

The Office of Production Management, the Defense Plants Corporation of the RFC, other Governmental agencies, and private industry are now engaged in a world-wide program designed to increase the flow of raw materials into American industry.

We have productive capacity unmatched in the world. It is up to the American people whether or not we use all of it for defense production. If we do, we can return to normal living far sooner than if we demand our customary luxuries.

Lima Locomotive Exchange Offer

NEW YORK (AP)—The Lima Locomotive Works announced it would distribute to shareholders one share of capital stock for each 25 shares outstanding. This distribution is payable December 9 to stock of record Nov. 18.

This distribution, the company said, will dispose of shares formerly British-owned which were purchased by Lima earlier in the year and since held in the company's treasury. Stockholders entitled to fractional shares will receive cash from proceeds realized on the sale of the fractional shares.

Lima directors voted a cash dividend of $1 a share, payable December 24 to stock of record Dec. 11. This is the first dividend by Lima since December, 1937, when $1.50 was paid.

Price Control Bill Awaiting Roosevelt Cue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—Administration leaders in Congress are waiting for President Roosevelt to give the cue in the impending battle to revise the House Banking & Currency Committee's version of the price control bill, announced over the week end after almost three months of hearings.

Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, met with his aides today to study the drastically modified measure in which the committee voted to boost the "ceiling" on farm commodities so high that prices might soar to some of the steepest in history before they could be curbed.

It was indicated that it would be left to Mr. Roosevelt to make the opening comment on the proposed bill. One official, who declined to be quoted, said, "After all it is an administration measure that has been emasculated."

Controversy Expected

The House Committee went along with the Administration in one respect, in not putting any ceiling at all on wages. But this agreement with the Administration's desire is apt to cause a lively controversy in Congress where the whole matter is now likely to be threshed out on the floor.

The farm bloc was in full control in writing the bill and accepted a formula for farm price ceilings which government experts said would allow food prices to rise as much as 20 per cent above the 110 per cent of parity level proposed in the original Administration bill. The action was taken on farm prices by a close vote, 12 to 11. The majority voted that farm price ceilings could not be set below one of three levels whichever was highest; 110 per cent of parity; the average price from 1919 to 1929; or the prevailing level last Oct. 1.

As this formula is interpreted, the 10-year average price would control most farm commodity ceilings, and this would permit prices 20 per cent higher than under the original provision of the bill, holding down farm prices to not over 110 per cent of parity.

It appears that the administration will resist this drive by the powerful farm bloc, but it is difficult to foresee the end of it in a Congress so obvously torn by cross-currents. The Committee's own 3-months hesitation in drafting any bill during which time the cost of living went up 9.6 per cent indicates the uncertainty surrounding the whole measure. Criticism of the bill as drafted came from within the committee itself. Representative A. S. (Mike) Monroney (D) of Oklahoma commented that it gives Mr. Henderson "the right to regulate everything except inflation."

The committee draft of the bill sets up an Office of Price Administration with a single administrator instead of a board, as urged by some critics of the President's original proposal. Instead of a blanket price control system, advocated by Bernard Baruch, a system of selective controls would be set up, which is also a feature of the original proposal of the White House and Mr. Henderson. The ceilings would cover individual commodities and rents in defense areas. Wages would be specifically excluded. Appeals from the administrator's findings would be taken to a special court, with possible penalties of $5,000 fine or 2 years in jail.

In so far the committee bill is largely that recommended by the administration. But the committee went on to put a very high ceiling on farm prices, and furthermore struck out authority for a licensing system which Mr. Henderson says is necessary to enforce the whole program.

Farm Price Situation

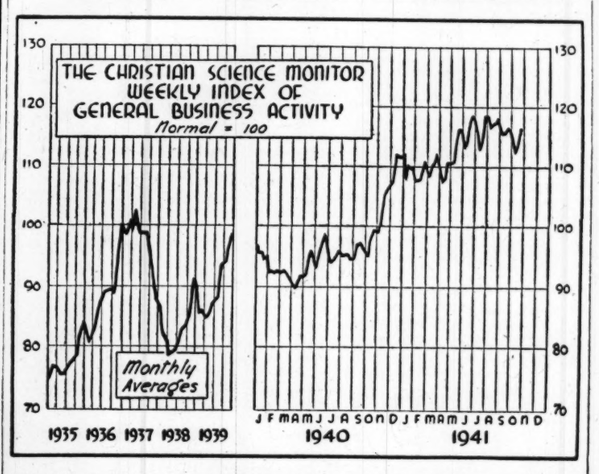
Farm authorities say that under the new high ceiling proposed in the bill most farm goods could rise to 130 per cent of parity; parity being an imaginary figure representing the average prices of given commodities between 1909 and 1914, reckoned in terms of a stable dollar. At present, due to recent rises, most farm products are at or above "parity."

The house committee approved the bill, 18 to 5, but not before it voted to throw out the amendments of Rep. Albert Gore (D) of Tennessee proposing to grant authority to put, ceilings on wages, rents and commodities, with an 8 per cent limitation on corporate profits.

Registrar for Elevated Bonds

Old Colony Trust Company has been appointed registrar in connection with an issue of $5,000,000 par value Boston Elevated Railway Company 25-year 3¼ per cent bonds due Nov. 1, 1956.

Monitor Weekly Index Records Further Advance in Business



The upturn in general business activity recorded in the middle of last month continued during the week ended Oct. 25, carrying The Christian Science Monitor index to 116.6 (prel.). This compared with 115.3 for the week ended Oct. 18 and 99.4 for the corresponding week of 1940.

Despite its irregular movement in recent months, the index has held more or less around the same level since late in May, the erratic fluctuations having been due in large part to the disruption of the usual seasonal influences in the defense economy.

The three components of the index contributed to the latest weekly advance.

Bank debits outside New York City spurted forward to a new high level for the year, topping expectations for a mid-month upswing. Production of electricity rebounded moderately from its previous dip, and rose somewhat more than seasonally for the week. Miscellaneous freight carloadings resumed their downturn after a week's interruption, but the decline was less than expected.

Industrial production and trade during the past week remained around recent high levels. Steel operations held relatively steady despite the shortage of scrap, and labor difficulties. Automobile production appears to be leveling off somewhat under the 100,000 mark. Textile operations continue at capacity levels.

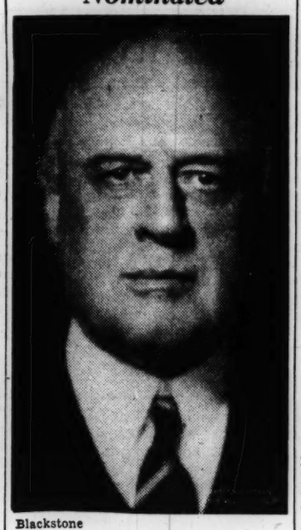
Retail sales were some 10 to 16 per cent above a year ago in moderately active trading. Wholesale commodity prices eased during the previous week but regained part of their gains last week, notably in the agricultural division.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Oct. 25,* 1941	Oct. 18, 1941	Oct. 26, 1940
Combined index	116.6	115.3	99.4
Bk deb outside NYC	122.1	120.0	93.0
Elec power produc	111.6	111.1	102.7
Misc carloadings	116.1	114.7	103.4

*Preliminary.

Nominated



Blackstone

Frederick E. Williamson

Nominated as a Class B director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Mr. Williamson is President of the New York Central Railroad. Nomination is tantamount to election.

Steel Output Holds Steady At 95½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel production in the United States held at 95½ per cent of mill capacity during the past week, according to the magazine Steel.

"Despite severe handicaps," says the review, "the steel industry continues to keep production at a high rate, some units operating well above capacity.

Coal Strike Truce

"Truce in the captive coal mine strike, reached Thursday, eliminates at least temporarily this threat to continued steel production by mills dependent on these mines for fuel. Before the truce preparation had been made by several important producers to curtail production sharply to conserve coke supplies for most needed purposes."

"Return of strikers at Great Lakes Steel Corporation plants at Detroit caused resumption there but a strike at Homestead works of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation practically balanced the Detroit gain.

"Scrap shortage continues to hamper steel mills, open hearths taken off the previous week being idle and further curtailment for this cause is being made at several points, though steelmakers are using every effort to obtain scrap to continue production as long as possible.

"Doubt is expressed of the success of steel expansion programs under present plans, the blanket priority of A-1-k being far too low to give needed deliveries on numerous steel products, notably plates. Difficulties also appear in procurement of special equipment for blast furnaces and steel mills, manufacturers being booked far ahead on other defense business.

Scrap Allocation Soon

"Allocation of scrap is not expected before mid-month, after all reports have been received, inventories determined and points of greatest need revealed. Occasional orders have been issued for movement of materials to melters in greatest need and at least one case has deevloped where a consumer with fairly large reserves has been ordered to accept no more until permission is given.

"Some additional capacity has been closed down because of shortage but most users have managed to obtain sufficient to maintain a good rate.

"In general, steelmakers are running on current shipments and dipping into stock where the former do not suffice. Reserves are the exception."

Announces Plan

W. S. S. Rodgers

President of the Texas Company announces the reorganization of the Texas Corporation, henceforth to be known as The Texas Company, in the interest of efficiency and economy. Mr. Rodgers also announces a stock certificate exchange effective Jan. 1, 1942.

Douglas Sales For 9 Months $110,520,731

SANTA MONICA, Calif. (AP)—National defense production sent Douglas Aircraft Company sales and billings to a total of $110,520,731 in the first nine months of 1941, President Donald W. Douglas reports.

The company's net profit for the period was $10,733,046 or 9.7 per cent, as compared to a ratio of 16 per cent in 1940, when net profits on sales of $45,430,275 amounted to $7,288,335.

Mr. Douglas said the company's backlog of airplanes and parts, Aug. 31, 1941, was $653,094,006, of which $530,477,614 was in United States Government orders under cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts. Additions to the backlog between May 31 and Aug. 31 were $257,671,646.

Company directors have declared a dividend of $5 per share payable Nov. 21. The 1940 dividend also was $5 a share.

Curb Retires Membership

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Curb Exchange announced it had arranged to purchase and retire the fourteenth membership under the July 29 plan to reduce the membership by not more than 50. This retirement leaves the membership at 536, with seats offered at $2,500 as against a bid of $1,000.

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Business and personal accounts are welcomed at all Branches.
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Investors are placing their funds in Western Federal for more income
3½%
Current Rate on Savings
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Federally Insured to $5,000
Open your account by mail. Savings received by the 10th earn from the 1st of each month.
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WESTERN FEDERAL
SAVINGS & LOAN ASSN.
EDWARD A. DICKSON, *President* HUGH H. EVANS, *Vice-Pres. & Mgr.*
600 SO. HILL STREET • LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

ANNOUNCEMENT

THE TEXAS COMPANY
(a Delaware corporation)
135 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK

THE Texas Corporation, in order to simplify its corporate structure and to promote greater efficiency and effect economies, has undergone a reorganization, the chief result of which is that the Corporation, in addition to its present functions, will carry on those operations formerly conducted by the Corporation's two chief subsidiaries, The Texas Company, a Delaware corporation, and The Texas Company, a California corporation. To accomplish this end, The Texas Corporation has merged into itself The Texas Company (Delaware) and has caused The Texas Company (California) to be dissolved. The Texas Corporation has acquired all of the assets and assumed all of the liabilities of both companies AND WILL HEREAFTER BE KNOWN AS THE TEXAS COMPANY.

Transactions in stock of the Company after November 1, 1941, may be made in the same manner as formerly but under the name of

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Stock certificates to be issued by the Company after November 1, 1941, and until January 1, 1942, will be in the old name but will bear a legend indicating the change in name. Beginning January 1, 1942, stock certificates will be issued bearing the new name.

Certificates in the new name will not be ready for delivery prior to January 1, 1942. Stockholders are requested not to send their certificates in for exchange prior to that date, but promptly after January 1, 1942, all stock certificates should be sent to the Company for exchange for certificates bearing the new name. For this purpose, no endorsement will be required on the old certificates and no charge will be made by the Company for such exchange. Certificates should be sent to The Texas Company, Stock Transfer Office, 135 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

No change will be made in the form of the Company's outstanding debentures, or in the manner of selling or exchanging such debentures.

THE TEXAS COMPANY
W. S. S. RODGERS, *President*

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 4s 54-44	109.27	109.27	109.27
4 3¼s 46-44	106.14	106.14	106.14
1 2½s 48	108.17	108.17	108.17
21 2½s 72-67	103.16	103.14	103.14
15 3s 80	110⅛	109⅞	110⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	90½	90½	90½
12 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	79	78¾	79
8 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104⅛	104	104⅛
2 Allis Chem cv 4s 52	108	108	108
2 Am & For P 5s 2030	66	65½	66
2 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Am Int 5½s 49	101¼	101	101¼
10 Am T&T 3¼s 66	110⅛	109¾	109¾
5 Am T&T 3¼s 61	110	109¾	109¾
39 Am T&T 3s 56	111⅛	111⅜	111½
1 Ang C Nitra deb 67	37¾	37¾	37¾
2 Arm Del 4s 57	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
14 AT&SF 4s 95	109¾	109½	109½
4 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	90½	90½	90½
5 AH&SF 4½s 48	102¾	102⅞	102⅞
25 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	110¾	110½	110½
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80½	80½	80½
12 A C Line 4½s 64	64⅝	64	64⅝
1 A C Line 5s 45	95½	95½	95½
2 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	63½	63⅜	63⅜
12 B&O 95 sta A	33½	33⅛	33⅛
13 B&O 95 st C	38¼	38	38
3 B&O 2000 st D	33½	33¼	33¼
16 B&O 96 st F	33½	33¼	33½
78 B&O cv 60 st	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛
17 B&O 4s 48	61	60½	61
21 B&OPL&WV 4s 51st	49¾	49½	49⅝
7 B&O S W 50 st	41	40⅝	41
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	47¾	47¾	47¾
2 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	90¾	90¼	90¾
7 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	106	106	106
7 Beth Stl 3¼s 65 -	106½	106¼	106½
4 Boston&Me 5s 67	76	76	76
38 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39¼	38⅞	39¼
4 Boston&Me 4s 60	71	70½	71
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
2 Bkly Un &as 6s 47	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
6 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	108⅛	108½	108½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Buf R&P 7 st	37½	37¼	37½
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108	108	108
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	107½	107½	107½
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	106¾	106½	106½
2 Can Pac 5s 54	87	86⅞	86⅞
11 Can Pac 4½s 60	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
8 Can Pac 4s perp	67½	67¼	67½
1 Celanese 3s 55	101½	101½	101½
2 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	3½	3½	3½
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	3¼	3¼	3¼
4 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13	13	13
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	51	51	51
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70	70	70
11 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17½	17⅜	17½
10 Certain-td 5½s 48	86⅞	86½	86⅞
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104⅜	104⅜	104⅞
2 Chi & Alton 3s 49	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 CB&Q 1st 5s 71 A	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	79½	79½	79½
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	87¾	87¾	87¾
3 Chi Gt West 4s 88	66¾	66½	66½
25 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
16 CMSP&CP aj 5s 2000	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10 CM&SP 4½s 89C	40	40	40
13 CM&SP 4½s 89E	40	40	40
5 CM&SP gen 4s 89	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
6 Chi&NW 6½s 36	34	34	34
17 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	17	17	17
1 Chi & NW 4s 87	24	24	24
2 Chi & NW 3½s 87	23	23	23
2 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	1¼	1¼	1¼
16 CRI & P 4s 88	21	20⅞	20⅞
1 CRI & P 4s 88 ct reg	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
2 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	52½	52½	52½
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	97	97	97
1 Choc Okl &G 5s 52	21½	21½	21½
10 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Cin Un Term 3¾s 60	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
17 CCC&StL 4½s 77	49⅛	49	49¼
5 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	72½	72½	72½
32 CleUnTerm 5s 73	71⅜	78⅝	70⅝
31 Sol & So 4½s 80	20	19¾	19¾
32 ColumbiaG 5s 52 May	103	102¾	102¾
18 Columbia G 5s 1961	102⅛	102¼	102¼
6 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	106½	106⅝	106⅝
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	106½	106½	106½
3 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	104⅛	104	104
3 Cuba R R 5s 52	30	30	30
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97¼	97⅛	97¼
43 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	55½	55¼	55⅜
33 D & R G 4s 36	15¼	14⅝	14⅝
11 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 D & R G West 5s 78	14½	14½	14½
9 Det Ed 3s 70	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
6 Erie rfg 5s 67	31	30½	31
17 Erie rfg 5s 75	31¼	30¾	31
82 Erie 4½s 2015 WI	54¼	54	54¼
4 Erie gen lien 4s 96	63	62⅞	63
6 Erie 4s 95	87¾	87¾	87¾
39 Firestone T & R 3s 61	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	8½	8½	8½
2 Fonda & E 2 4s 82	2¾	2¾	2¾
92 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96¼	95⅛	96⅛
3 Goodrich 4¼s 65	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	86½	86½	86½
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100	100	100
20 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97½	97¼	97¼
2 G Bay & W deb B	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Gulf M & N 5s 50	1½	1½	1½
2 Gulf M & O 4s 75	68½	68½	68½
2 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
4 Hock V 4½s 99	130½	130½	130½
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	98	97⅞	98
9 Housatonic 5s 37	68½	68	68
4 Hudson Coal 5s62A	38½	38¼	38½
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	41¼	41¼	41¼
9 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10	10	10
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
6 Ill Cen 4s 55	39¾	39½	39½
7 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	40⅞	40¾	40⅞
26 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	41	40¾	41
11 Ill Cen 5s 55	50¼	49¾	50¼
11 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	53½	53½	53½
15 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	44⅜	43⅞	44⅜
8 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞
100 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1½	1⅜	1½
1 Int Gt No 1st 6s 52	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
30 Int Gt Nor 6s 56 B	16½	16¼	16¼
12 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	16¼	16	16¼
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	31½	31½	31½
6 Int Mer M 6s 41 100⅛	100	3-32	100 3-32
5 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
1 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	94	94	94
16 Int T&T 4½s 52	46⅛	45	46⅛
18 Int T&T 5s 55	49	48½	49
8 James F&Clea 4s 59	49	48¾	48¾
5 KCFtS & Hem 4s 36	43½	43½	43½
6 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	74½	74	74½
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	84	83½	83½
3 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	83¾	83½	83¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54 C	73½	73½	73¾
15 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	35	35	35
24 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32	31⅞	31⅞
31 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30	29½	30
50 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	27½	27½	27½
5 Loews 3½s 46	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	97	97	97
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	82½	82½	82½
6 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102½	101⅞	101⅞
7 Lou & N 4½s 2003	95¼	95	95
4 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 Lou&N AlaKnCo4s55	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	109½	109½	109½
24 Maine Cen 4s 45	81½	81¼	81½
4 Manati Sug 4s 57	43	43	43
3 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	105	105	105
19 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
3 Met Ed 4½s 68	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 MetWSideECh4s38	5	5	5
5 M & StL 4s 49	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
16 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
9 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	25½	25¼	25½
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
15 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	21¾	21½	21¾
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	34¼	33¾	33¾
3 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	21	21	21
16 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
9 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	28	27⅝	28
2 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	28	27¾	28
50 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	29	29	29
10 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27⅞	27⅜	27¾
5 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	27½	27½	27½
24 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2⅝	2½	2½
1 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	87	87	87
1 Mon WPaPubSv4½s60	109½	109½	109½
1 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Mor & Essex 5s 55	41	40¾	40¾
4 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
6 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40	39½	39½
2 Nash Cha&StL 4s 78	65½	65½	65½
6 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106	106	106
2 N Eng RR 4s 45	62½	62½	62½
10 NJ Junct 4s 86 reg	70	70	70
2 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	76	76	76
1 N O Pu Ser 5s 52A	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	42	42	42
1 NY & Putnam 4s 93	45½	45½	45½
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54¾	54⅝	54⅝
47 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49⅜	49⅛	49⅜
12 NYC cn 4s 98	55½	55	55
9 NYC 3¾s 43	96	96	96
10 NYC cv 3¼s 52	54¼	53¾	54¼
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	81⅜	80½	80½
7 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	60¼	60	60
3 NY Mi Cen 3½s 98	54	53¾	53¾
11 NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	73½	73½	73½
20 NYChiStL 4½s 78	62⅜	62	62⅜
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	77½	77½	77½
2 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	55¾	55¾	55¾
2 NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	53	53	53
1 NY Lack&W 4s 60	30¾	30¾	30¾
45 NYNH&H cv 6s 48 reg	30¼	30¼	30¼
16 NYNH&H 4½s 67	29¾	29½	29¾
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	28	28	28
6 NYNH&H 4s 56	28	28	28
1 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	5¾	5¾	5¾
5 NY Steam 3½s 63	108	108	108
11 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	37⅞	37½	37⅝
1 NY Trap R 6s 46	102	25-32	102 25-32
10 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	100	109	100
18 NY W&Bos 4½s 46	4½	4	4½
3 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
20 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
10 Norf Sou 5s 61 A	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
2 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	105	105	105
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62¾	62½	62¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	52½	52½	52½
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¾	42	42
1 Ohio Ed 4s 67	108½	108½	108½
1 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	114	114	114
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
1 Pac & E 3¾s 61	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	88	88	88
8 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
13 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	100½	100½	100½
32 Para Pict 4s 56	100½	100½	100½
5 Pen Oh&Dt 4½s 77	103	103	103

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	123½	123¼	123¼
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105	105	105
3 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93½	93½	93½
4 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
2 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	101	100¾	100¾
5 Pen RR 3¾s 70	94⅛	93⅞	93⅞
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	71½	71½	71½
4 Pen RR 3¼s 52	87½	87¼	87¼
16 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107	106⅞	106⅞
2 Phil Bal & Wash 5s 74	118¼	118¼	118¼
4 PhilBal&W 4½s 77C	115¼	115	115
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
10 Phila2Co 4¼s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	6½	6¼	6¼
9 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27½	27	27½
9 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
10 PCC & StL 5s 70A	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
3 Readg 4½s 97 A	78½	78	78
4 Readg 4½s 97 B	78	78	78
10 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	70⅜	69	70⅜
2 Republic Steel 5½s 54	105	105	105
4 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
10 Revere Cop&B 3¼s 60	101¾	101¾	101¾
8 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	46¼	46⅛	46⅛
2 RI Ark & La4½s34	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞
8 xin StLIM&S4sR&G 33	72	72	72
8 xin StLIM&S 4sRG33ct	72	72	72
5 StLPub Svc 5s 59	82	82	82
15 xin St L S F 5s 50 B	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
16 St L S F 4½s 78	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
2 xin St S S F 4s 50 A	13½	13½	13½
1 xin St L S F 4s 50 A ct	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
5 St L2SW2rfg 5s 90	18½	18½	18½
10 St L SW 1st 4s 89	76¼	75¾	75¾
6 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	60	59¼	60
7 SA&A Pass 4s 43	98¼	98¼	98¼
6 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6	6	6
6 Sea-AlFla 6s 35A ct	4	3¾	4
107¼	107¼	107¼	
3 Socony-Vac 3s 64	107¼	107¼	107¼
13 Sou Pac 4½s 68	49¾	49¼	49¾
21 Sou Pac 4½s 81	49⅛	48¾	49⅛
36 So Pac 4½s 69	49⅛	48¾	49
13 So Pac rfg 4s 55	62¾	62	62¾
39 So Pac clt 4s 49	48¾	48¼	48⅜
26 So Pac 3¾s 46	75⅜	74⅞	74⅞
10 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	50½	50⅜	50½
7 South Ry 6½s 56	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
3 South Ry gen 6s 56	81½	81¼	81¼
11 South Ry cn 5s 94	92½	92½	92½
21 South Ry gen 4s 56	61⅝	61⅝	61½
2 So Ry 4s St L 51	80½	80½	80½
10 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	106½	106½	106½
16 Tex Corp 3s 65	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
7 Tex Corp 3s 59	107½	107½	107½
3 Tex Pac Pa 79 C	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
6 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	63	62½	63
1 Tex-P-MP Ter 5½s 64	103	103	103
25 Third Ave aj 5s 60	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
2 Third Ave 5s 60	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
20 Un Pac 3½s 71	99½	99¼	99¼
2 Un Pac 3½s 70	99	99	99
10 Unit Drug 5s 53	93	92¼	93
1 U S Steel 2.25 51	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 U S Steel 2.5s 54	102	102	102
1 U S Steel 2.65s 55	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Utah P & L 5s 44	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
1 Va Ir C & C 5s 49	66	66	66
1 Va & Sth Cn 5s 58	70⅝	70⅝	E70⅝
42 Wabash 1st 5s 39	77¼	76½	77
3 Wabash 2d 5s 39	33	33	33
30 Wabash 5s 80 D	22⅝	22⅜	22½
32 Wabash 5s 76 B	22⅝	22½	22⅝
12 Wabash 4½s 78C	21½	21½	21½
4 WarnerBros 6s 48	96½	96½	96½
1 Warren Bros 6s 41	87½	87½	87½
2 Wash Cen 4s 48	72½	72	72½
4 West Shore 4s 2361	45	45	45
2 Westn Md 5½s 7A	100	100	100
18 Westn Md 4s 52	90⅝	90½	90⅜
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s 48	24¾	24¾	24¾
4 Western Un 5s 51	89	89	89
11 Western Un 5s 60	86	85⅞	86
8 Western Un 4½s 50	85⅞	85¾	85¾
20 Wheel Stl 3¼s 66	96½	96	96⅜
2 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	103½	103½	103½
1 Wis Cen 4s 49	41¾	41¾	41¾
11 Young S & T 3¼s 60	102	102	102

Foreign Bonds

4 Antioquia 7s 45 D	11	11	11
4 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	72½	72½	72½
1 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	72½	72½	72½
6 Argentine 4½s 48	94	94	94
4 Australia 5s 55	74	74	74
2 Australia 5s 57	74½	74	74½
38 Brazil 8s 41	24¼	24	24¼
11 Brazil 6½s 26-57	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
12 Brazil 6½s 27-57	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
1 Brabil C Ry El 7s 52	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
4 Brisbane 5s 57	67¾	67⅜	67¾
6 Brisbane 5s 58	67¼	67¼	67¼
4 Buen A 3¾s 77	59	59	59
3 Buen A 4½s Aug. 76	60	60	60
13 Buen A 4¾s Apr 76	60	59¾	60
6 Buen A 4¾s 76	62½	61½	62½
3 Canada 5s 52	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
9 Canada 4s 60	105¾	105¼	105¼
5 Canada 3¼s 61	98½	98½	98½
30 Canada 3s 68	95¼	95¼	95¼
5 Canada 3s 67	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s 61asd	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
11 Chile Mt Bk 6½s 57	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Chile Htg Bk 6s 61	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Chile 6s 60	16	16	16
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	14	14	14
1 Chilean Mun 7s 60	14½	14½	14½
13 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	43¼	42¼	43¼
9 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	43	43	43
62 Colombia 3s 70	34¾	34⅜	34½
1 Cuba 5½s 45	102¼	102¼	102¼
55 Cuba 4½s 77	74½	74½	74½
13 Denmark 6s 42	69¾	69¾	69¾
6 Denmark 5½s 55	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
20 Ger Gov 5½s 65	5½	5¼	5¼
1 Gt Con ElPJap 6½s 50	91	91	91
1 Ital Pub 7s 52†	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2 Met Water 5½s 50	78	78	78
11 Mex 4s 40 5¼†	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 Norway 6s 44	84	84	84
5 Orient Dev 6s 53	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
1 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
1 Pernambuco 7s 59†	10½	19½	10½
1 Peru 1st 6s 60†	8⅞	8¾	8¾
4 Peru 2nd 1961†	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1 Poland 4½s 63 asd†	6½	6½	6½
1 Rio de Jan 8s 46	11½	11½	11½
46 Rio de Ja 6½s 53	11	10¾	10¾
3 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
5 Sao Paul Cty 6½s 57	15½	15½	15½
7 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	65½	65½	65½
1 Tyrol Hy El P 7½s 55	9	9	9
1 Un Stl Wk 6½s 51 A	11	11	11

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 3,665,000; previous day, 2,544,800; week ago, 5,002,300; year ago, 5,162,900; two years ago, 5,212,500; Jan. 1 to date, 1,753,990,275; year ago, 1,316,333,125; two years ago, 1,750,144,900.

wd—With declaration. xin—Ex-Interest. ct—Certificates.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Accumulated riod	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Phoenix Sec Cp pf	$9.75	Reduced	Nov. 12	Nov. 6
United Gas Imp	15c	Resumed	Dec. 28	Nov. 28
Alaska Pack Asso	$5	Resumed	Nov. 10	Nov. 5
Fansteel Met Corp	25c	Dec. 18	Dec. 8	
Food Mach 4½ pf	76¼c	Final	Dec. 1	.....
No Am Oil	50c	Liquidating	Oct. 31	Oct. 28
Ca Dry G Ale	40c	Extra	Dec. 9	Nov. 24
Dodge Mfg	25c	Dec. 15	Nov. 1	Oct. 27
Pitney Bowes P M	10c	Nov. 20	Nov. 1	
Ry & Lt Secur	20c	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Oct. 27
Good Humor Corp	26c	Irregular	Nov. 5	Oct. 30
Indiana Stl Prod	26c	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	
Natl Acme Co	$1	Dec. 20	Nov. 25	Nov. 14
Smith Agricul Ch Co	$1.75	Special	Oct. 29	Oct. 24
Std Dredging Cp	10c	Stock	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Phoenix Secur Corp	*	Interim	Nov. 24	Nov. 12
Rem Rand	25c	Year End	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Beaunit Mills	50c		Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Crane Co	$1		Dec. 1	Nov. 8
Wilson Jones	62½c	Regular	Nov. 8	Nov. 6
Am Rolling M	35c		Dec. 12	Nov. 12
Ashland Oil and R	10c	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 13
Do 5 pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 13
Beaunit Mills, pf	37½c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Ca Dry G Ale	15c	Q	Dec. 9	Nov. 24
Crane Co pf	$1.25	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	
Deere & Co pf	35c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Dodge Mfg	25c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 7
Dwight Mfg	$1		Nov. 24	Nov. 15
Ferro Enamel	25c		Dec. 20	Dec. 5
Kan City Stk Y pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
Lane Bryant, Inc	25c		Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Mer Strs Co., Inc 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Nat Lead pf "A"	$1.75	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 28
Norf & West Ry	$2.50	Q	Dec. 19	Nov. 29
Phoe Sec Corp pf	75c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Pit Bowes P M	10c	Q	Nov. 20	Nov. 1
Ry & Lt Secur	10c		Nov. 1	Oct. 27
Read Co 1st pf	50c	Dec.	Dec. 11	Nov. 20
Real Est Assoc	50c		Nov. 20	Nov. 1
Rem Rand pf	$1.12½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Smith Agr Chem Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 29	Oct. 24
Std Dredg pf	40c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Un Engr & Fdry	50c		Nov. 18	Nov. 7
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 18	Nov. 7
Un Gas Imp Co $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 23	Nov. 28
U S Plywood pf	37½c	Q	Nov. 29	Nov. 15

U. S. Sticks to Its Guns In Face of Sea Warfare

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—The United States today faced the prospect of intensified naval war with Germany and at the same time began the preparation of new plans for the postwar peace.

As the Government waited in vain for some word that more members of the crew of the torpedoed Reuben James have been rescued, it was evident in the capital from the recent sinkings and from the recent exchange of words between Washington and Berlin that America—whether or not it be called war—is now engaged in a naval combat against the Nazis from which there will be no turning back.

Reflecting this fact and reflecting also the desire of the United States to see beyond the horizon of the war into the future peace were these developments:

1. Beginning the seventh day of Senate debate on repeal of the Neutrality Act, Senator Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota, one of the Republican supporters of the Administration's foreign policy, declared frankly that Germany has become "our actual" instead of "potential" enemy and in urging that all neutrality legislation be erased from the statute books contended that such laws have not only prolonged but helped start the war. In the same speech Senator Gurney said that isolationism is the greatest present impediment to national defense and he classed "labor leaders who put personal power above production" as isolationists. He claimed that enough man-hours have been lost to have built 150 submarines.

2. Looking to the peace which must be reconstructed and maintained after Hitlerism has been defeated, the Senate Education and Labor Committee today began hearings on all phases of postwar economic planning and in so doing gave new evidence of the role of responsibility and leadership which the United States is likely to shoulder when the time comes.

3. To the German Government's week-end countercharge that in torpedoing the Kearny and in sinking the Reuben James the Nazis were acting in self-defense, since the American destroyers—so the Berlin spokesman claimed—"shot first," President Roosevelt is making no prescient reply. He has stated that the loss of the Reuben James adds no new factor to the situation and will not alter the government's policy. He did reply, in a way, in one executive action when he transferred the Coast Guard to the Navy Department.

No Turning Back

This step fairly illustrates that any German intensification of the Battle of the Atlantic will not cause any recession on the part of the United States in its determination to protect all shipping in American defensive waters and when the Neutrality Act is revisioned, probably this week, the American Navy will undoubtedly convoy American as well as British ships to British ports.

The transfer of the Coast Guard to the Navy adds nearly 300 ships, 1,700 commissioned and warrant officers and approximately 20,000 enlisted men to the task of clearing the seas of Axis "pirates."

But preoccupation with the war is not keeping American officials from looking ahead to the peace.

Postwar Programs

Dealing with one phase of postwar reconstruction, the Government's National Resources Planning Board asked the Senate education and Labor Committee to authorize a long-range Federal, State, and local public works planning program as "insurance against postwar unemployment."

The long-term planning proposal was asked to assure an effective public works and unemployment relief program, which may be needed to meet post-war depression years.

Frank W. Harring, Assistant Director of the Board, told the Committee that the Administration's experience with a large-scale public works program indicated a need for closer co-operation between Federal, State, and local Government agencies in planning projects to accomplish the twofold objectives of "useful" projects and "efficient" relief of unemployment conditions.

Frederic A. Delano, Chairman of the Resources Board, traced the development of economic planning from the days of Alexander Hamilton to the Roosevelt Administration and emphasized that an advance program was needed to insure against chaotic public works construction.

Charles W. Eliot, Director of the Board, said development of a public works program would give public assurance that the Government is maintaining "its forward look" in the development of the United States.

Subcommittee Chairman Elbert D. Thomas told Resources Board officials that "your responsibility is tremendous" and promised committee co-operation. He added, however, that the bill probably "will be put on the congressional calendar and ignored."

Under the bill the President would be authorized to distribute sums to Federal, local, and State agencies for the "selection, financing, and inauguration of public improvements" when deemed economically necessary.

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Former Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and an independent and cautious supporter of the Government's defense measures, did not leave Berlin's "you-shot-first" charge to be undisputed. He went in behind the latest encounters in the Atlantic for his reply.

Cites Lehigh Sinking

Senator George does not quibble over the point as to whether the American destroyers dropped a depth bomb before they were torpedoed; he agrees that the United States Navy is actively chasing German submarines from American defensive waters.

"The issue," he contends, "is the recent ruthless sinking of the Lehigh, an American ship under American registry sailing in ballast along the Coast of Africa, a thousand miles from the combat area as defined by Germany.

"Many of us still devoutly hope and pray that we may be spared the horrors of war. Yet, we cannot shape our foreign policies, policies upon which the life of the Nation at this time and through the long future must depend, under the shadow or threat of war. That is not the American way."

President Roosevelt made it clear from Hyde Park, N. Y., that he did not intend, at least for the present, to comment on the Berlin communiqué which officially accuses the United States of "shooting first" and which seeks to cast doubt upon the existence of the antichurch document and the map dividing South America into vassal states, both mentioned by the President in his Navy Day speech.

However, White House aids pointed to the fact that the Nazi statement did not really deny either of these documents, but merely claimed that they were not "prepared by the Reich Government." The communiqué does not say that they do not exist or were

Mrs. Roosevelt's View

Mrs. Roosevelt, at her weekly press conference today, expressed the view that the sinking of the Reuben James may bring closer home to the people of the United States the risks involved in defending "our shores."

Asked at her press conference what effect the sinking might have on public opinion, Mrs. Roosevelt replied:

"I think more people will gradually become aware of the dangers that are bound to come to us in our efforts for defense."

"I think it will make more people realize that if we are defending our shores up to a certain point, we run certain dangers, and that we get the consequences of running those dangers.

"It might bring home more than ever before the nearness of certain instruments of war, which people have felt are very far away."

A reporter inquired if Mrs. Roosevelt thought the sinking would speed up production. Mrs. Roosevelt answered:

"I should think that it would help speed up production."

Soviet Asserts Situation Is Critical on Three Fronts

Continued from Page 1

besides the stubborn resistance of civilians of the munitions town who had thrown up a deep zone of barricades.

A supplement to the Soviet Information Bureau's communiqué said 40 German tanks were destroyed and at least 500 Fascist officers and men were killed in Russian operations the night of Nov. 1-2.

Exodus Continues

The exodus of Soviet personalities and Government departments from Moscow continued with the establishment of a residence in Kuibyshev by Michael Kalinin, who as Chairman of the Presiduim of the Supreme Soviet Council holds a post corresponding to president of the country. He held his first formal reception here.

Marshal Boris N. Shaposhnikoff succeeds Gen. Gregory K. Zhukoff, who recently took over command of the Western Army defending Moscow.

Andrew J. Vishinsky, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, accompanied President Kalinin, and joined S. A. Lozovsky, the other Vice-Commissar, and Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

Premier Joseph Stalin, however, remained in Moscow with other members of the State Council of Defense.

A close associate of Stalin, Marshal Boris Shaposhnikoff, a professional soldier who served as a colonel in the Czarist armies of the last war and a former Deputy Commissar of Defense and Chief of Staff, was among the five members of the Military Commission which carried on negotiations with the British and French in 1939 for an alliance. The negotiations were broken off suddenly when Russia and Germany signed their nonaggression pact.

Nazi Gains Belittled

Mr. S. A. Lozovsky, told a week-end press conference that the German offensive against Moscow, starting its fifth week, had been characterized by "great losses and small results."

The Germans, he said, have been checked in the directions of Volokolamsk, Mozhaisk, Maloyaroslavets, and Orel. The Red Army has passed to counter attacking on some sectors, he pointed out.

Mr. Lozovsky said German attempts to demoralize Moscow by bombing had failed, and that only a few buildings had been damaged.

Stalin's Central Committee of the Communist Party has published American co-operation in the war against Germany in connection with celebration of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

The anniversary is Nov. 7, and will be the first Soviet national holiday since the beginning of the war against Germany, on June 22.

One slogan says: "Long live the U. S. A., which supports Great Britain and the Soviet Union and other freedom-loving nations in their fight against the Hitler invaders."

U. S. Bans Appeasement

Continued from Page 1

American officials have been in no hurry to finish these conversations.

Outposts Bolstered

Every passing week permits this country to strengthen its vital outposts in the Philippine Islands, while permitting the British and Dutch to implement the defenses at Singapore and throughout the Netherlands East Indies. It is understood that the time has been particularly well spent in the augmentation of Anglo-American airpower in the Far East.

As seen in naval and military circles here, Japan is well aware of the fact that, whereas there is only the remotest chance of Japan ever decisively defeating the United States in war, there is a very good chance that Japan would be utterly defeated by the combination of western democratic power now available in the Far East.

Berlin's failure so far to invoke the tri-partite pact is believed to be a direct result of Germany's recognition of the weakness of the present Japanese position and of uncertainty as to just what Tokyo intends to do. Officials here also point out that Berlin would probably prefer to have the present Far Eastern stalemate continue than to have Japan challenge the Western powers, be beaten and thus release new forces for action against Germany in Europe and North Africa.

In fact, one of the strongest arguments used by the proponents of an Anglo-American-Dutch-Soviet attack upon Japan is that a Japanese defeat would be of inestimable value in permitting these four powers to concentrate wholly upon the defeat of Germany and Italy.

On the other hand, there is still no determining here at just what point the United States and Great Britain have decided to resist Japanese aggression. It appears virtually certain that such resistance would be aroused by an attack upon the Netherlands East Indies, but whether it would be by an attack upon Thailand or Siberia is not so certain at this time.

In his Navy Day address, President Roosevelt reiterated his promise that this country would continue supplying the means of war to the Chinese Government. It has been learned, however, that future shipments to Chinese may be restricted since it has been determined that there is a heavy congestion of unshipped material at the western end of the Burma road.

Nor is there any accurate report on the size or training of the Chinese Air Force, which the United States is believed to be equipping for the time when China will be able to protect both the Burma Road and Chungking against devastating Japanese air raids.

not prepared for the Reich Government.

It also is pointed out that while the German Government admits the torpedoing of the Kearny, only a week ago it denied it had torpedoed the Kearny and suggests that President Roosevelt had done it himself.

That, as the President said at his press conference on Oct. 31, the sinking of the Reuben James will not alter the American position or policy, is illustrated with the action of Mr. Roosevelt in transferring the Coast Guard to the Navy Department which adds nearly 300 ships, 1,700 commissioned and warrant officers, and approximately 20,000 enlisted men to the task of clearing the seas of Axis "pirates."

No further word has been received of the rescue of the members of the Reuben James crew other than the 44 who were picked up on Oct. 31.

Knox: In Fight To the Finish

QUANTICO, Va., Nov. 1 (AP)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said today the sinking of American ships was "worse than piracy" and told a Marine Corps' Audience: "We are in this fight to the finish."

He added, "We will make no peace at the end except one of right and justice."

Mr. Knox declared that "if what men are fighting Hitler for is not right, then there is no point in living at all."

The conditions, he said, "incite in every self-respecting man a desire to have a part in the fight." He declared this Nation would have liberty as long as it was willing to fight for it.

"This fight," Mr. Knox said, "is one primarily of self-defense, requiring no justification in the light of international law."

The Secretary awarded second lieutenants' commissions to 300 young men who left college last June and entered the Marine School. They are to be ordered to active duty.

Coal Labor Request First in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Nov. 1—For the first time in more than a decade, there is today a scarcity of labor in the anthracite region. The Susquehanna Collieries Company announced it had jobs for qualified miners, with "working places immediately available, due to increased development." The men are wanted for the Glen Burn Colliery of the concern in Shamokin, Pa.

Luzerne County community of Larksville, depression-ridden for 10 years, also is viewing the future with optimism. Larksville depended on the Loree Division of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company for its existence. Constant trouble between union officials and company executives, plus loss of the coal markets, caused the shutdown of the entire division, throwing 3,000 men out of work. Many of them have not worked since and the town of 9,000 has been dependent on relief and the Work Projects Administration.

With a pick-up in the coal industry and an agreement reached between the company and the union on wage rates, the mines are being reopened. One colliery began operation this week with several hundred men employed. Other collieries and shafts will be reopened gradually.

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TWO ladies, in New York City, from about Nov. 15 to Dec. 1, require accommodations near 3rd Church; 2 rooms, connecting bath, or furnished apartment of 2 rooms, kitchenette. Write Apt. 2, 44 Clearway St., Boston, Mass.

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Miss Daisy Russell, Prop.
Permanent Waving and All Branches of Beauty Work Done by Graduates
1843 Columbia Rd. Ph. Columbia 10153

COLUMBIA ROAD
DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN Prop.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries. Cooked Meats. Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Relish. Campbell's Soups. We deliver. Phone Columbia 5260.
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

Maine

AUBURN

Ask for
Walton's Home Style Bread
and other oven-fresh Bakery Products
They have been dependable for over 50 years
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 SECOND STREET

BANGOR

Rines
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie Bags, Gloves,
43 MAIN STREET

STANDARD SHOE STORE
48 Main Street
Smart New Styles of Quality Shoes
Wilbur Coon—Health Spot—Air Step
Queen Quality and Buster Brown
Shoes for Children

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 8810 OR 9129
The New Atlantic Restaurant
T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.
66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

Caldwell Sweet Co.
26 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

FREEPORT

Florence Range Burners
And heaters of all sizes and for all purposes. Groceries and Hardware
'THE RED & WHITE STORE'
WESTON'S

PORTLAND

RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941 COAL
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Oil Heating Equipment Coke

Christmas Greeting Cards
50 Imprinted with your name, $1
Loring Short & Harmon
Monument Square Portland, Me.

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-4634 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
Center of Maine Living; invites you to visit
WISHMAKER'S HOUSE
Wishmaker's House enables every woman to be her own decorator. Colors blend and match. The smallest accessory harmonizes. It's the new approach to decorating and one which P. M. & B. proudly offers to Maine women.
Visit Wishmaker's House, 4th floor

—DIAMONDS—
Watches—Jewelry—Silver
Always of excellence
REMOUNTING
CARTER BRO'S CO.
521 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE

J. A. Merrill & Co. Portland, Me.
New Settings For Old Jewelry
Careful attention given to Repairing
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

GEO. S. OWEN CO.
Quality Cleaners
219 Anderson Street
Phone 2-1422 Call and Deliver

Harmon & Newcomb
Portland's Growing Men's Shop
FEATURING
Fashion Park Clothes

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bridge & Byron
PRINTERS
12 WARREN ST

PECCARY PIGSKIN GLOVES
for Women
Tailored daytime gloves noted for durability and smart appearance
HARRY G. EMMONS

Stop that Leak in your roof with
BIRD'S PLASTIC CEMENT
Use it on tin or wood roofs. Can be used when roof is wet or dry, and it sticks.
A. H. Britton & Co.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

JOHN KLUGE
Hair Dresser
formerly of Newbury St., Boston
announces his
NEW SALON
at
98 No. Main Street Tel. 1881

LEVINE'S
Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel
86 North Main St. Tel. 2228M

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

MERRILL AND COTE
Carburetor Service
151 No. Main St., Tel. 2770, 2771

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

We are distributors for
SILENT GLOW
Power and Range Burners
Concord Supply Co.
Opposite the State House Tel. 313

You'll always do better at **LINCOLN'S** 26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

Boutwell's Filling Stations
TEXACO PRODUCTS
EXIDE BATTERIES
76 So. Main Street 24
Phone 1570 Hour Service

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

MANCHESTER

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy Payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3001

New 1942
RCA VICTOR RADIOS
Floodlight Tone . . . Studio Controls
Table Models—Portable or Phonograph Radios
G. F. ST. LAWRENCE & SON
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
71 HANOVER STREET

SPECIAL FUR SALE
BLENDED MUSKRATS
Fine Northern Skins
$169.00 and $229.00
Pariseau's Selected—Pariseau's Styled
Saving from $30 to $50 on every coat
FUR SALON—FIRST FLOOR
PARISEAU'S

"Say It With Flowers"
Floralia Flowers
Tel. 309 Res. Goffstown 84
29 Hanover St.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPLENDID TOPCOATS $22.50 to $58.00
FLOYD'S

TURKEY TIME
FRESH, PLUMP AND TENDER
Phone 296 or 4567

Include Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce, Heinz Pickles and Puddings
SANKA COFFEE
in your order
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 Chestnut Street

Window Shades Venetian Blinds Pillows Draperies
For Drapery Service
PHONE 7370
O. J. MALMGREN CO.
36 W. Central Street
Curtains—Slip Covers—Material by the Yd.

Permanents
Have the Best in Jamal or Rilling
Best of Materials Used and Expert Care
IDA PATZKE'S BEAUTY SHOP
21 DUBUQUE STREET

Christmas Sweaters and Bathrobes
Have Arrived
More than ever before it will pay you to shop early
Lili Chartier
50 HANOVER STREET

HAMILTON WATCHES
Don't be disappointed!
Order your Christmas Watches Now to be sure of them.
N. GUY RUITER
922 Elm Street

SHOP EARLY SHOP EARLY
BOOKS for CHRISTMAS
Select Yours Now
Children's and Adults' Books
THE BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET

NASHUA

Prospect Service Station
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
M. E. Jewett, Prop. 26 Main St. Ph. 3980

Holiday Greetings
Serve Your Guests Food of Quality
TURKEYS, and all the Fixings
Order early—ensures satisfaction
MOORE'S MARKET
31 MAIN STREET PHONE 2800

PORTSMOUTH

Strain is a Stranger to our Marvelous
MOJUD THIGH-MOLD
The Stocking with the Magic Stripe
Price $1.15
George B. French Co.
37 Market Street

The Brown Jewelry Co.
12 Market Square Portsmouth, N. H.

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE in the SEACOAST REGION New Hampshire
The Gardner Agency
Portsmouth, N. H.

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

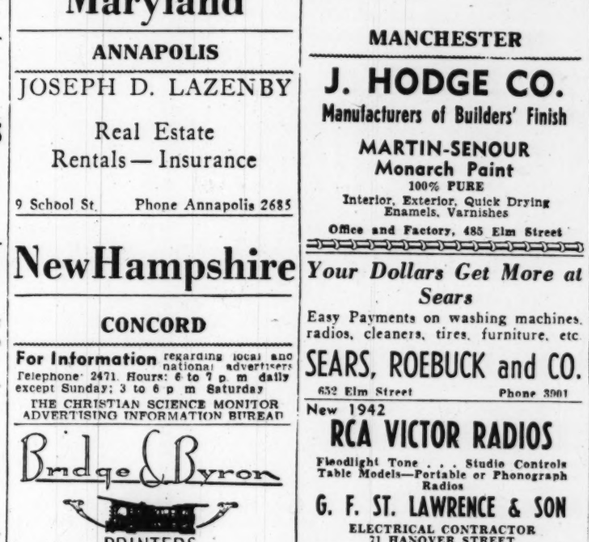
PAWTUCKET

Tire and Battery Service
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
Tel. Perry 6789 440 Dexter Street

PROVIDENCE

BOOKS REVIEWED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are available at regular prices at THE BOOK SHOP.
Try our quick service
5 Grosvenor Building
The Book Shop

SEE NEXT PAGE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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-3
Coupon

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610 10 to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service
MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.
24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

HOPE MARKET
The Personalized Service Store
17 So. Angell St. Tel. PL 1660-1661

THE SHUTTLE SHOP
288 THAYER STREET
FULL LINE OF CHRISTMAS CARDS
Buy them early and avoid disappointment

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Make Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

TOURISTS
Blue & Gray Lodge
323 N. Washington St., Route 1
Innerspring Mattresses
Free Garage Alex. 2592

Complete and Guaranteed Service
for all makes of cars
Ford — Henly's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

ALEXANDRIA
Cleaners & Shoe Repairers
AGENCY *Palace Laundry*
711 King Street Phone ALex 2536
Delivery Service

GORE'S ESSO STATION
501 S. WASHINGTON STREET
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Tel. Alex 3278
for Road Service

LYNCHBURG

McGEHEE'S
LYNCHBURG'S LEADING FURNITURE STORE 920-MAIN ST.-922
Good Furniture Reasonably Priced
CONVENIENT TERMS

Newest, Smartest
CAROLYN EXCLUSIVES
sold in Lynchburg by
D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

JEWELERS
Buckingham and Flippin
Coming Attractions Call for
FORMAL FASHIONS
from
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
QUALITY FOOTWEAR
For high-grade, exclusive shoe styles—Coleman leads
The most economical shoe is a good shoe
COLEMAN'S
LYNCHBURG

GIFTS OF JEWELRY
are most acceptable
PHILLIPS BROS.
906 Main Street Lynchburg

BIBEE'S
Thanksgiving Supplies
LYNCHBURG'S OWN CHAIN

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

NEW, Fall
NATURALIZER SHOES
$6.75
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, 9-10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOFHEIMER'S SHOES
for the Family
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

W. G. SWARTZ CO.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
The store for your holiday gifts

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

Our Thirty-Eighth Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

Blue Bonnet Hat Shoppe
Smart Hats for Smart Women
Exclusive but not expensive
$2 to $18.50
405 Boush St. Mrs. Herbert L. Jones
Telephone 33497

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776, 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
BELMONT AND CARY 4-9824
HARRISON AND MAIN 5-6261
618 N. LOMBARDY 4-7611
2517 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE. 5-2837

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
Dial 6241

ROANOKE'S MOST MODERN DAIRY — DIAL 5501 — LABORATORY CONTROL FOR YOUR PROTECTION

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
We feature Gabrieleen with Adepsol Permanent Waving
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-181 Ex. 13

L. B. M. MAYTAG CO.
Authorized Maytag Dealers
All the newest models in Maytags, Norge Refrigerators and Ranges
185 Summers St. Phone 37-933

WALK-OVER SHOES
"Fitted by men who know how"
Palmer's
228 CAPITOL STREET

Margo Orange & Nut Shop
We process our own nuts daily
Fresh Iced Orange Juice
702 Lee Street Phone 29-417

THE BABY SHOP
Fisher's Smart Apparel
For Infants and Children
2nd floor exclusively for
Junior Miss Apparel
907 QUARRIER ST. PHONE 25-723

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON
(Continued)

"CHEER UP"
Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant.
Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.
All Laundry Service
Sanitone Cleaning
Excellent Dye Works
ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING
Phone 21-125

SANDWICH HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better
Rich with milk
1325 WASHINGTON E.

New 1941 Complete Line
ZENITH RADIOS
On Display at
McKEE'S INC.
10 Capitol Street Phone 24-151

The RADFORD PAINT CO.
Wallpaper
Paints ● Oils ● Varnishes
114 Washington St. W. Phone 28-159

Market Basket Super Stores
620 Va. St. E. Phone 31-721
509 Washington St. E. Phone 24-221
FREE DELIVERY

STUDIO SWANN
YOUR PORTRAIT FOR CHRISTMAS
The Gift That Is Most Cherished by Loved Ones
14-Capitol St. Phone 25-913

NU-WAY
Dry Cleaning
1335 E. Wash. St. Phone 23-113
SANITONE

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
Other stores located in Wheeling, W. Va., Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio

Miriam's
EAST END GIFT HEADQUARTERS
Hosiery, Gloves, Slips, Jewelry, Etc.
Open till 8.30 P. M.
State Theatre Bldg., 1608 Wash. St. E. and 307 D St., South Charleston

HENRY BROS., Inc.
212 Broad Street
Phone 32-111
Try our RECAP *and* RETREAD *Service*
Use our Budget plan for Goodyear Tires, Accessories and Home Appliances.

HUNTINGTON

ART LINEN SHOP
Linens Handkerchiefs
Underwear
309-311 9TH ST. TEL. 21929

FOARD & HARWOOD
Shoes
for the Entire Family
Huntington's Oldest and Best Shoe Store
915 Fourth Avenue Tel. 5266

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy, Stylish, Smart
COATS ● DRESSES
Telephone 21265
TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

AMSBARY & JOHNSON
Men's Clothing
Smart Wearing Apparel
321 Tenth St. Phone 4669

BETTY GAY SHOP
Known for Lower Prices
Ladies'
Ready-to-Wear Garments
941 Third Ave. Phone 9645

For Prompt & Courteous
TAXI SERVICE
Call Black & White Cabs
PHONE 4141

Archer's **FLOWERS**
AND
FIRESIDE BOOK SHOP
Books, Periodicals, Rental Library
532-534 TENTH STREET

Crossword Quiz Answers

J	O	B		F	L	Y		H	A	T
A	R	E	A		O		F	I	R	E
Y	E	T		H	O	D		E	G	G
	A		S	I	M	O	N		U	
A	D	A	M	S		G	O	O	S	E
N			I			G			N	
N	O	R	T	H		A	G	N	E	S
	P		H	O	R	N	S		D	
W	E	T		P	A	D		O	W	L
I	R	A	Q		M		E	R	I	E
G	A	G		S	P	Y		E	N	D

dvs

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

THE KIDDIE CORNER
SHOPPING CENTRE
for
GIFTS FOR CHILDREN
948 FOURTH AVENUE

MORGANTOWN

Quality Furniture
LOVING FURNITURE CO.
Phone 7821 Morgantown, W. Va.
219-21 Walnut St.

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

Thomas Cleaners
DEPENDABLE
Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant St.

WHEELING

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
WHEELING, W. VA.
Other stores located in Charleston, W. Va., Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio

JOHN O. TUCKER
1140 Chapline Street
Insurance
Life and General
WHEELING, W. VA.

Patronized Constantly
for over 50 years
LAUPP, Florist
WHEELING'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone 32 1109-1111 Chapline Street

Christmas Cards
Headquarters for Tony Wons Cards
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone 3868 917 Market St.
WHEELING, W. VA.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Robinson's
Hamilton's Friendly Department Store
Remains open all day Saturday to 5 p. m. for your shopping convenience
DIAL 7-4411

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West.
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

This Christmas
Choose Your Gifts From
China India Brass
Crystal Novelties
Woodenware Kitchenware
Buy at
McINTOSH-WATTS
245-247 Bank St., 2-6383

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support
from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

Distinctive Christmas Cards
FRANK JARMAN LTD.
F. W. MILLS, MGR. 204 BANK STREET - OTTAWA
Fine art dealers for nearly half a century

GIBSON'S TAXI AND GARAGE
Washing—Repairs
Battery Service
225 Albert Street 2.2468

THRIFTY and DAMP WASH
ECONOMY—20 Pieces for $1.00
All Ironed De Luxe Service
Special Bachelor Service
HOUSEHOLD LAUNDRY LIMITED
Telephone 8-3400

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

R. & POWELL GROCER
GIFT BASKETS BOXES for OVERSEAS
Phone 2-2411

A Gift from Murphy's Means More
MURPHY-GAMBLE
LIMITED

Refinishing
FLOORS
is our specialty
Dustbane Products
Limited
Birks Building 2-5751

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 5-1833

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577, Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

R. D. Stanley LIMITED
CLEANERS & DYERS
FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE
HU 6500 KE 8513
Be Another Customer With Stanley Confidence

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scott's
8 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4691
Established 1875

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

J. L. CHISHOLM
QUALITY SHOES
2282 Bloor St. W. LY. 1967

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

DRESSES, COATS and GOWNS
Lourden Taylor
2516 Yonge St. Toronto 446 Eglinton Ave. W.

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO LA. 5976
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE, INSURANCE

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME 3566-7-8-9

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki 6590

Edna Slack
Right Hats at Right Prices
Fur Specialist
2271½ Yonge St. AD. 7614

W. M. MORROW
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken carg of at reasonable rates.
902 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Correct Fitting
needs a large range of sizes as shown for one shoe only

Widths	Sizes
AAAA	6 to 10½
AAA	5 to 11½
AA	4½ to 11
A	4½ to 11½
B	4 to 11
C	4 to 11
D	4½ to 10

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
18 Bloor St., W., Toronto
1178 St. Catherine St., W., Montreal

THRIFTY SERVICE
In this service all the flat work is ironed including handkerchiefs; wearing apparel sent home damp ready to be ironed at home. Try this for real economy.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO **LAUNDERERS** AND DRY CLEANERS

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated **Vitamin D Milk**
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

BAIN BROTHERS
Paints and Wallpaper Store
GLIDDEN'S PAINT
EMPIRE WALLPAPER
1096 Danforth Ave. Gerrard 3888

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing
Repairing and Alterations
"Service That Satisfies"
2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY. 2167

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain MONTREAL
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Local Classified

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LONDON
(Continued)

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

For the eyes of the LORD *run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to shew himself strong in the behalf of them whose heart is perfect toward him.*—II CHRON. 16:9.

In Lighter Vein

The Upkeep

Customer: "But if you are selling these watches below cost, where does your profit come in?"

Dealer: "We make our profit repairing them."—Railroad Trainman.

Libel Proof

The official publication "Indian Information," Calcutta, India, comes up with the perfect example of a 100 per cent libel-proof head:

"Literature Most Popular Subject with Book Lovers"

—Editor & Publisher.

Moscow Tells the World

Moscow radio has broadcast a story told among German prisoners.

Hitler was inspecting troops. He asked a soldier: "What would be your last wish if a Russian bomb fell near you?"

The soldier replied: "I would wish that my beloved Führer could be at my side."—Answers.

All for Naught

Exasperated at being known only as the husband of Fannie Brice, Billy Rose, on opening his Casino some years ago, decided to be famous on his own—had a huge sign made, fourteen stories high, spelling out Billy Rose vertically.

On the night the sign was lighted for the first time, he stood off about a block away to take it all in.

"Some sign, eh?" chummily commented a stranger standing next to him.

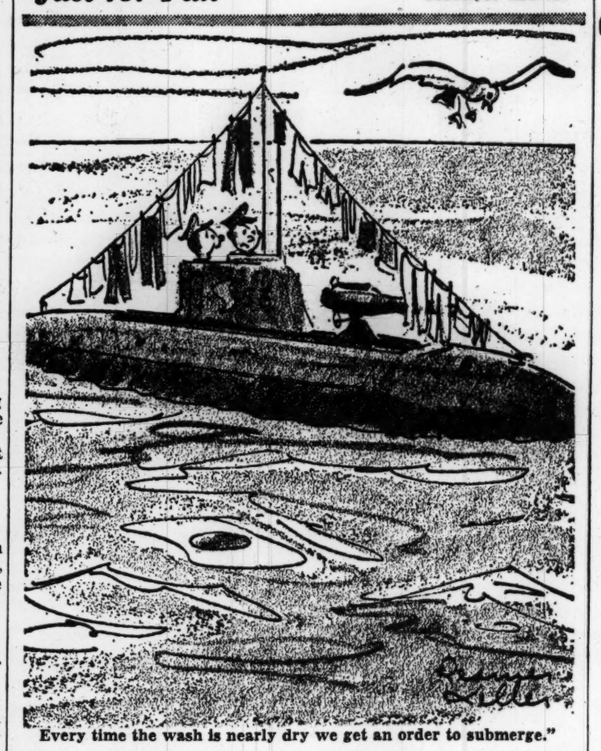
"You bet your life," Rose answered proudly.

"Know who that fellow is?" volunteered the stranger. "That's Fannie Brice's husband!"—Peggy McEvoy in Ladies' Home Journal.

Cabbages and Kings

• Panama's rainy season is seven to nine months long. • The first theater in America is to be reconstructed in Williamsburg, Virginia. • Bullet-proof glass two or three inches thick is one type of effective armor for airplanes. • The United States has somewhere near 400 boom towns, as a result of defense industries or nearness to military posts. • China produces 70 per cent of the world's tungsten. • Soldiers in the United States Army get 10 ounces more food per day now than in the World War. • Two quarts of potatoes—64 ounces—can be packed in an 8-ounce can in dehydrated form. • Electric companies are developing refrigerators with plastic sides and top, mounted on metal frame.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller



Every time the wash is nearly dry we get an order to submerge."

Daily Quotation

THE rung of a ladder was never meant to rest upon, but only to hold a man's foot long enough to enable him to put the other somewhat higher.—THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY.

Daily Anecdote

A Slight Omission

Reinald Werrenrath, the famous American baritone, was singing in a small city in Wisconsin. The club sponsoring the concert had provided neatly printed programs which, in addition to the list of selections to be rendered, carried the names of all the officers and directors of the club, the name of the dealer who had supplied the piano, and other information they considered pertinent to the performance. They had omitted one little item.

When the applause which greeted Mr. Werrenrath's initial appearance on the platform had subsided, the distinguished singer remarked pleasantly to his audience:

"Anyone interested in learning the name of the evening's artist will find it in tomorrow's papers."

Did You Know That—

Electrically heated diving suits insulated with glass fiber are used by the U. S. Navy.

The United States is producing about 12 times as much gasoline as in the first World War.

At least 20 varieties of honey, each with distinctive color and flavor, are produced commercially in California.

Readers' Bonus

Constant readers in Yonkers, N. Y., are going to get a bonus! With the public library book fines they've paid faithfully and uncomplainingly, for three years, amounting to more than $5,000, a "bookmobile" has been purchased to bring 2,000 volumes and four librarians straight to their 10,000 doors. A traveling service that covers an area of 21 square miles.

Children are urged not to ask for funnies. Juvenile books are on the outside wall of the truck. Adult books, inside. There's room for 30 readers. The back of the bookmobile is used as a small receiving office, while the front portion is a lending office when the truck is stationary.—A. P. I. Bulletin.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Benavente, Abelardo Ibáñez (ä'-bä-lär'-thō ē-bä'-nyās bä'-nä-vän'-tā) — Bolivian Minister of Labor.

Candía, Gen. Miguel (mē-gĕl' kän-dē'-ä) — Bolivia's Minister for National Defense.

Gartner, Jorge (hôr'-hā gärt'-nĕr) — Colombia's new Minister of Government.

Guardia, Ernesto Jaén (ĕr-nās'-tō hä-ān' gwär'-thyä)—Panama's new Ambassador to the United States.

Kuznetzov, Admiral Nicholas—Popular spelling for Nikolai Kuznetsoff — (nĭ-kŭ-lī' kōōz-nĭ-tsôf')—Russian Commissar of Navy and Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Sea Forces.

Margesson, Capt. David (mär'-jĕ-sŭn) — Britain's War Minister.

Meretskoff, Gen. K. A. (mĭ'-rĕts-kôf') — Russia's Vice-Commissar of Defense.

Sugiyama, Gen. Hajime (hä-jī'-mĕ sōō-gī'-yä-mä) — Chief of Staff of the Japanese Imperial Army.

Togo, Shigenori (shĭ-gĕ-nō'-rĭ tō'-kō) — Japan's Foreign Minister.

von Stahmer, Heinrich (hīn'-rĭk fôn shtä'-mĕr)—Newly appointed German Ambassador to the Japanese-controlled Nanking Government in China.

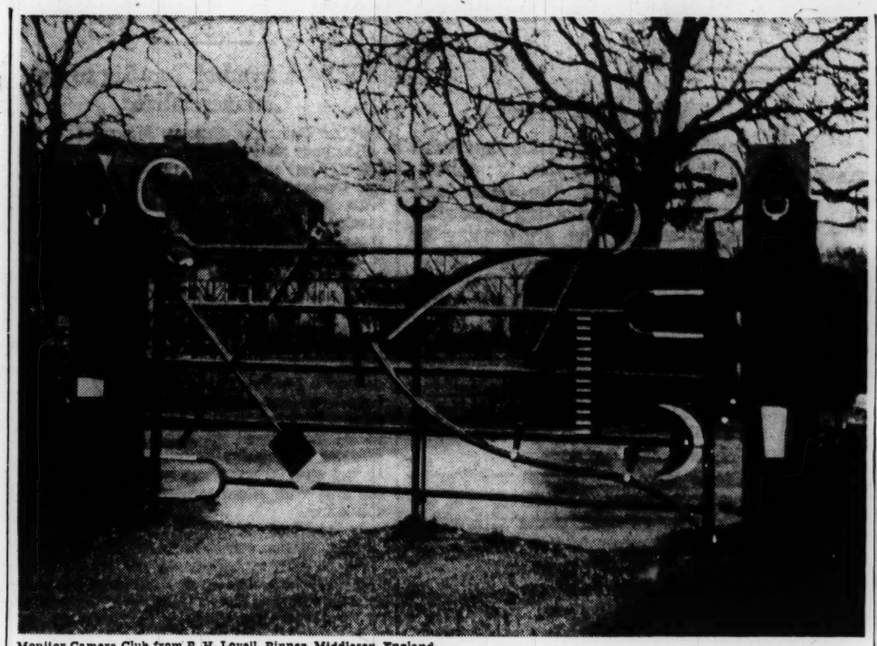
From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Caucasia (kô-kā'-shä) or **Caucasus** (kô'-kä-sŭs) — Region of Russia between the Black and Caspian Seas.

Crimea (krī-mē'-ä; or krī-mē'-ä)—Peninsula of southern Russia, between the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea.

Galápagos (gä-lä'-pä-gōs)—Strategic island group off the west coast of South America.

Key: ăle, chăotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofă; ĕve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ch=ch in chair; g=g in go; s=s in sing; th=th in then, th in thin; n=n in nature, verdûre; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.



Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, England

Implements Make a Farm Gate

This curious gate can be seen at the entrance to a farm at New Mill, near Tring, Hertfordshire, England. The implements in the design include: Several spades, two pitchforks, a chopper, scythe, two sickles, a garden fork, shepherd's crook, flail, and turfing and border spades.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Britain's Great Seal of the Realm Is?

Miss H. E. G., of Cleveland, in a letter in regard to an earlier article in this series on the Great Seal of the United States, adds, "I do hope that in due time you can also write about Britain's Great Seal."

The Seal of Great Britain differs from that of the United States in that it is designed anew for each succeeding monarch, while the Great Seal of the United States

SKETCH OF BRITAIN'S GREAT SEAL

has remained unchanged since its adoption.

Different artists prepared designs for the current Great Seal of the Realm, as the British Great Seal is called. Their designs were considered by the Advisory Committee on Coins, Medals, Seals, and Decorations, and George Kruger Gray was selected to prepare the models for this important instrument.

After the models were approved by His Majesty, King George VI, the Seal was cut and the completed instrument was delivered to the Lord Chancellor's Department. Then, at a Privy Council held on Feb. 28, 1937, the Seal was formally handed by His Majesty to Lord Hailsham, who was then Lord Chancellor.

In making the designs for the Seal, the artist followed the traditional designs of earlier Seals to a large extent. The Seal, which is round and has a diameter of six inches, shows His Majesty King George VI seated, crowned, wearing the Robes of State and holding a drawn sword in his right hand and a sceptre in his left. The lettering which encircles the Seal is as follows: "GEORGIUS . VI . D . G . MAG . BRIT . HIB . & . TERR . TRANSMAR . QUAE . IN . DIT . SUNT . BRIT . REX . F . D . IND . IMP."

The Counterseal, or reverse, shows His Majesty on horseback, wearing the uniform of a Field Marshal. Above is the inscription, "GEORGIUS VI : D : G : REX," and across the bottom the Royal motto, "DIEU . ET . MON . DROIT."

Not all British seals have to be replaced on a change of reign. Of the three seals of the Secretaries of State, for example, it is only necessary to replace the Greater and Lesser seals, as the Fob seal does not carry the King's title or cypher.—W. P. Keasbey

Where Would You Find—

1. Whiteface Memorial Drive?
2. Waukegan?
3. The Inland Empire?
4. The largest man-made reservoir of drinking water in the world?
5. The South Sea Island taken over by Free French forces in 1941?
6. Levis?
7. A bird called a demoiselle?
8. Lawson Field?
9. Par-fleche?
10. The country of which General Enrico Gaspar Dutra is War Minister?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Leather Shortage

The Bata shoe factory at Zlin, in Moravia, is making only wooden shoes as a result of the leather shortage; this plant once turned out an estimated 17,000 pairs of shoes daily.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Free Transportation

Hollywood, Calif.

When the British ship Warspite put in at Bremerton, Washington, recently, three members of the crew, who were very anxious to see this city, were given a leave of absence.

The men were without funds, so they decided to make the attempt to hitchhike to Hollywood, a distance of some 1,300 miles.

Kindly motorists soon brought them to their destination. After visiting the firm studios and other interesting points in the Southland, with the time of their leave rapidly drawing to a close, the sailors prepared to return to their ship. Then they were surprised to know that Mr. W., an executive of Warners Brothers Studio, had provided railroad fares for the trip back to Bremerton.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: There isn't a woman living who can't drive an automobile—in an advisory capacity.

Punch ©: New umbrellas are getting scarce. We understand that they are now practically unobtainable in many restaurants.

Detroit News: The American home glossary: Davenport: a stuffed, inanimate object, for losing pencils, small coins, etc., behind the cushions of.

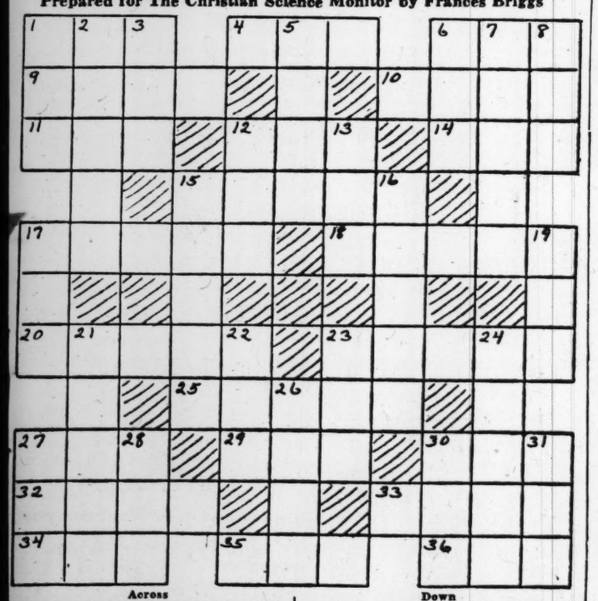
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. An automobile highway which goes almost to the top of Whiteface Mountain in the Adirondacks in New York; the summit is reached by elevator.
2. A city in northeastern Illinois.
3. A region of 250,000 square miles in eastern Oregon, eastern Washington, and northern Idaho.
4. Quabbin Reservoir, near West Boylston, Mass; built in 1939, it cost $65,000,000.
5. Tahiti.
6. A city in Quebec Province, across the St. Lawrence River from Quebec in Canada.
7. A graceful Old World crane; the Numidian crane.
8. A U. S. Army flying field at Fort Benning, Georgia.
9. Rawhide made by the Sioux and other Indians from cow or buffalo skin dried on a stretcher.
10. Brazil.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was the patriarch from whom one of books of Old Testament was named?
4—Spider flattered what creature in Mary Howitt's poem?
8—If you wore a leghorn, it would be what?
9—Extent.
10—Vulcan was god of what?
11—Still.
12—Coal scuttle is what?
14—What is one of principal articles used in a souffle?
15—What Mother Goose character went for water in a sieve?
17—Who was 6th President of U. S.?
18—What creature laid a golden egg?
20—If you were in capital of Lithuania, in what direction would you travel to reach capital of Latvia.
23—Who is a character in "David Copperfield"?
25—What grows upon heads of various hoofed animals?
27—Moist.
28—Writing tablet is what?
29—What is a nocturnal bird of prey?
32—What kingdom was formerly Mesopotamia?
33—What is one of lakes between U. S. and Canada?
34—To silence by force or law.
35—Secret agent is what?
36—Conclusion.

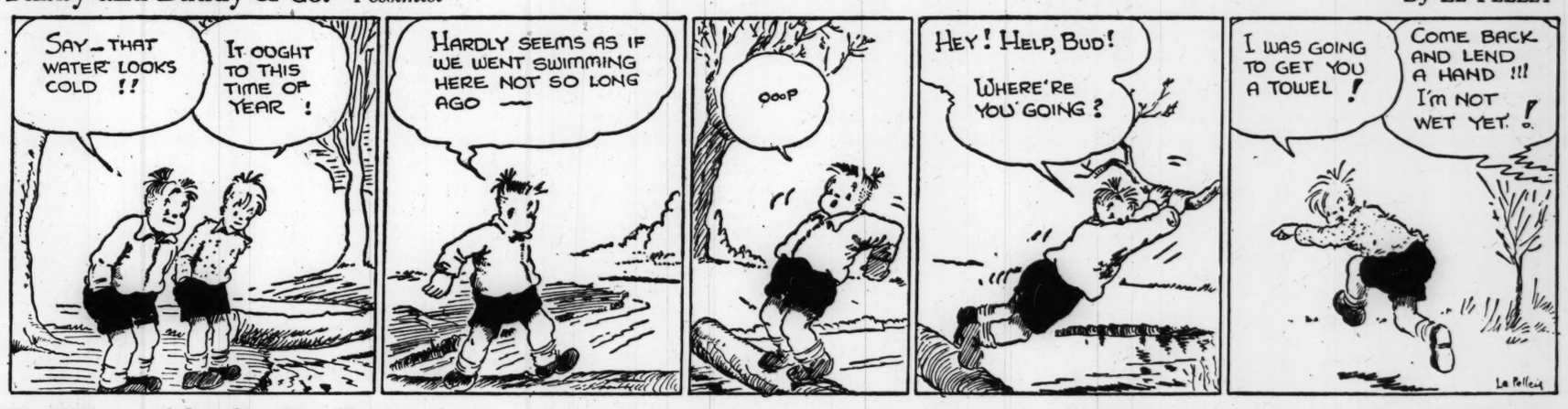
Down

1—What is any of several noisy, restless birds of Europe and America?
2—Tennyson refers to Maud as what, because her hall and garden were on a hill?
3—Wager.
5—What is a frame or machine for weaving cloth?
6—To hasten.
7—What do you call a watchful, sharp-eyed person?
8—Sheep in its second year is what?
13—Pronoun.
13—What creature was overjoyed at return of Odysseus?
15—Who was one of founders of Virginia?
16—Who is Ralph Nickleby's clerk in "Nicholas Nickleby"?
17—Girl's name.
19—Being.
21—What would you expect to hear at Milan's "La Scala"?
22—Frogs do what?
23—Conjunction.
24—What was first name of Landseer, English painter?
26—What is a slope joining two levels?
27—Peruke is what?
28—Child's game.
30—Salem is capital of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
31—Guided.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

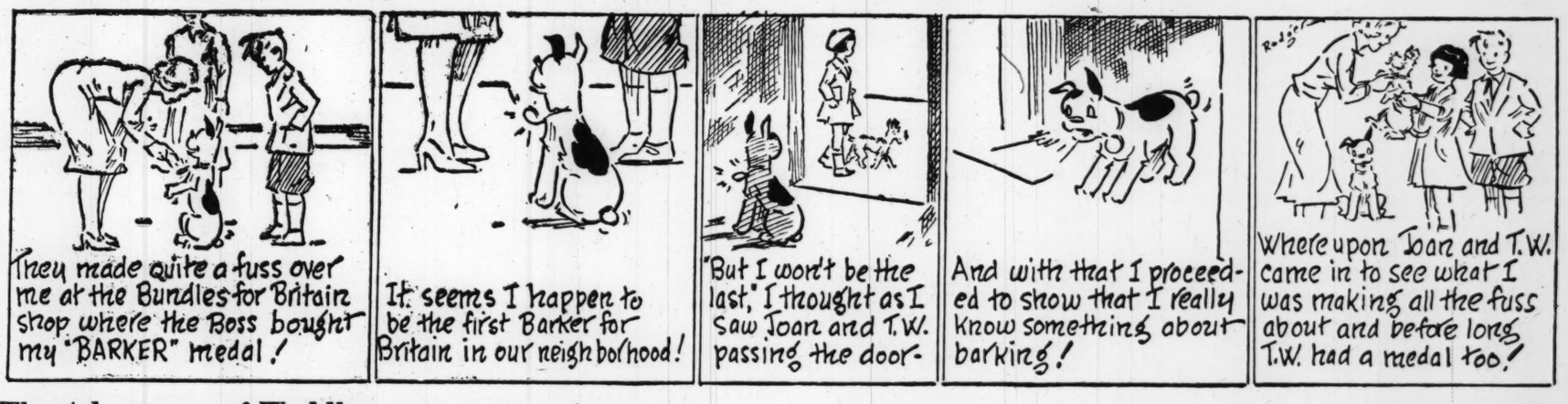
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Pessimist*

By LE PELLEY


SAY—THAT WATER LOOKS COLD !!
IT OUGHT TO THIS TIME OF YEAR !
HARDLY SEEMS AS IF WE WENT SWIMMING HERE NOT SO LONG AGO —
OOOP
HEY! HELP, BUD!
WHERE'RE YOU GOING ?
I WAS GOING TO GET YOU A TOWEL !
COME BACK AND LEND A HAND !!! I'm NOT WET YET !
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*First but Not the Last—and There Will Be Still More Before I Get Through!*

By RODGERS


They made quite a fuss over me at the Bundles for Britain shop where the Boss bought my "BARKER" medal!
It seems I happen to be the first Barker for Britain in our neighborhood!
"But I won't be the last," I thought as I saw Joan and T.W. passing the door-
And with that I proceeded to show that I really know something about barking!
Where upon Joan and T.W. came in to see what I was making all the fuss about and before long T.W. had a medal too!

The Adventures of Waddles—*All the Same to Faldi*

By THE HAGERS

"DRAKEVILLE," SAID JIM, "IS QUITE A SPOT. FOR STORIES, THERE'S NO LACK OF PLOT."
SAID FALDI RALDI, "DRAKEVILLE'S QUAINT. IMPRESSIONS OF IT I SHALL PAINT:
THE TRAFFIC'S ROAR; THE TRAMP OF FEET. THE DRILLS AT WORK ON TOUGH CONCRETE."
"CAN YOU PAINT NOISE?" I SAID TO HIM. "I ILLUSTRATE THOSE BOOKS BY JIM!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Beyond Armistice Day—The Real Peace

Last time it was only an armistice; next time it must be peace.

For twenty years peoples and governments celebrated a day called Armistice Day. The very name was symbolic. It signified a pause—a turning away from struggle instead of a resolve to see a struggle through.

Next time it must be peace.

The peoples do not want a mere truce. They are fighting today not simply to stop something, though that is the first job. They mean to begin something.

It will take more than intentions, however. It cannot be left to governments. Governments can make an armistice; the peoples—or better, the people—must make peace.

What have the people to do with it? Nearly everything.

The peacemakers at Versailles listened to experts on boundaries. But they tended to set boundaries where the popular wills of the people already indicated. The people decided.

But why did the experts not insist on enforcing more professional decisions? The people again.

Not the same people, to be sure. But the people, nevertheless. To have insisted on drastic changes in southeastern European boundaries, for example, might have meant the dispatching of belated expeditionary forces from France, Britain, and America.

The people of these nations said, "The war is over."

"Get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas." This is what the people said.

* * *

Many of the faults of Versailles can be traced to haste, lack of organization, surrenders of moderates to extremists in the peace councils—all necessitated by the demand for a quick liquidation of the situation that was keeping mothers' sons from homes that hungered for them.

"Squeeze Germany till the pips squeak." British politicians coined the phrase. But the people took it up. The squeeze was on the German Republic. It helped to squeeze moderate men out of political office in Germany.

"Keep America out of Europe's affairs."

This certainly was no decision of experts. The voice of the politicians again became the voice of the people—or was permitted by the people to pass as their voice. The guarantees that France needed against German resurgence could not be obtained while Americans wanted to have nothing to do with the Europe they had helped to save. So France armed, and Germany used French arms as the pretext for German claims to the right to rearm.

The history of the armistice is this kind of history.

Not that the statesmen have always been true to their peoples. Not that governments have always represented the peoples' desires.

But statesmen could not have failed the League of Nations, had all peoples been actively true to it. They could not have risked the liberties of mankind, nor of the smallest segment of mankind, without the passive assent of the people.

They could not have manipulated an armistice for twenty years if the people had made peace.

* * *

Next time, will we be willing to "stick it"? Will Americans carry the battle beyond the shooting stage? Will Britons keep clear of the electioneers' Lorelei songs? Will Frenchmen insist on keeping Germany friendly instead of keeping it merely weak?

The lessons of these times should assure it. And the signs of these times say the people have learned many lessons.

The people have learned to love at least to the extent that it has become hard for them to hate, as is clear from many letters coming out of lands in the midst of war, or even under Nazi occupation.

The people are learning that they cannot leave God out of their affairs and yet experience the peace of brotherhood based on His Fatherhood. In the last war a turning away from religion weakened the hope for real peacemaking. In the present testing-time people have shown increased reliance on spiritual factors both for strength to withstand assault and for faith in the future.

But the peoples, awakened at last from apathy, will need patience. We shall need courage beyond battle, endurance beyond physical trial, wisdom beyond selfishness.

Next time it must be peace.

Who Shot First?

Berlin claims to be setting the record straight by declaring that the submarines which shot at the Greer and Kearny were only shooting back after being attacked. The argument over who precipitated undeclared naval war between the United States and Germany will not stop it nor greatly alter its course.

The Nazis apparently are not even trying to force the Japanese to accept their version as a reason for attacking the United States under the pledge in the Triple Axis pact to fight any nation which attacked the Axis.

Technically Washington and Berlin are not far apart. The Greer was attacked after a British plane with which it was in communication had depth-bombed a "sub" the Greer was following. The Kearny was taking part in the defense of a convoy. Berlin says nothing about the Steel Seafarer, which was bombed in the Red Sea or about the Robin Moor, sunk in the middle of the South Atlantic without any reasonable provision for the safety of her people.

It might be argued by the Nazis that both ships were carrying supplies to their enemies. It is undoubtedly true also that American ships and planes could help the British in the Battle of the Atlantic without firing a shot. Plainly the question of who shot first is no answer to who is to blame for conflict between Naziism and Americanism.

The fact is that the United States could not tolerate Nazi control of the Atlantic. And beyond that is the fact that when Hitlerism started on the road of oppression and aggression, it attacked ideals and interests which Americans must defend.

Local Elections

For Boston, and for a number of other communities in Massachusetts, tomorrow is election day. Some may need to be reminded of this, for these have been days when campaign headlines were forced to contend for space against momentous news. When democracy is under fire in the main theater, there is less interest in the local arena.

In Boston, the mayoralty race appears to be narrowed to a choice between Mayor Tobin's record and that of Mr. Curley. If re-elected Mr. Tobin should be asked to complete his program of four years ago, including reassessment of real estate, consolidation of financial departments, and modernization of the budget.

In the matter of the School Committee, the choice is more difficult. Two members are to be elected. Of the eighteen candidates running, some are lamentably lacking in qualifications. On October 30, we listed the candidates and gave some information about them.

In general, contests for City Council are close and among many contenders, or else the race is one-sided because of long tenure or important indorsements by potent political groups. In any event, it should be remembered that the authority of Councilors in Boston is decidedly limited. They chiefly serve—as they frankly confess—as official clearinghouses for the municipal requirements of their constituents.

They seek election on the basis of their ability to render such service, rather than upon any claim to statesmanlike contribution to the forward motion of the city. Until the basic fault is corrected by some such realignment of government, as, for example, in Plan E, under which the Council has important policy-making functions, a great deal need not be expected from the City Council.

This brings us to Cambridge where the transition from the old Council of personal favors is to be superseded by a Plan E Council of policy.

It is obviously necessary for the Cambridge voters to choose a Council able to meet the new demand. Fortunately, the great promise of dramatic improvement in Cambridge affairs, coupled with the election by Proportional Representation, has brought forth a notable list of candidates. One might almost close his eyes and pick a better slate than has been Cambridge's fare in other years.

But such eye-closing is not necessary. The League of Women Voters has compiled an excellent survey—without recommendations—of the various candidates, and the Plan E Committee has endorsed a fine slate.

The Lady Next Door says she notices there is a leather shortage, but that doesn't keep her husband from complaining about the steak.

Our Readers Say—

"V"—A Symbol Too Big to Be Commercialized

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

But your staff writer in "Have We Earned the V?" has got us all wrong—we who wear our ten-cent V's for Victory. We sympathize with her viewpoint. We agree with her ideals. But that V which she would protect from commercialization—that V is too big to need protection. It can't be commercialized.

I bought a cheap little hat with a gilt V on it the other day. And when I wear it, I am shouting across the sea, "Thumbs up! Cheerio! You are not alone!" When I see the V on another person, I don't just see an echo of a fashion. I see a comrade. I see that here—and here—and here—in the crowd are fellow-thinkers, seeing eye to eye with me as we look across the Atlantic (bridge, not gulf). I hear noisy activity of isolationism in the streets, but I see the V's all around me and their silent message is louder than the other.

Is the V an emblem that must be earned? Maybe, in one sense. It is certain we shall have to earn it before we are through. It will cost us much—and I don't mean just money. But it is also a thing given us before the goal is reached. It is many things to many people—a sign, a promise, a torch.

We Americans like our symbols. We take them seriously. EUNICE HEDLER

Toledo, Ohio

Appeasement Seen in Rerouting Of Aid to Russia

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The action of the State Department in cutting down shipments of war supplies to Russia via Vladivostok, is disappointing.

First, if we are to continue our national policy of insisting upon the freedom of the seas, should this not include the waters of the Pacific as well as those of the Atlantic?

Second, this action must appear, not only to us here but also to the Japanese and the Germans, as just another instance of appeasement.

Third, the port of Archangel, nine miles up the Dwina River from the White Sea, was, during the last war, and doubtless still is, ice-locked for nearly half the year. I was at Archangel during the winter and spring of 1919, arriving in the first week of January on the last steamer to reach there that winter, except for a Russian ice-breaker. Late in the spring one or two ships managed to get in or out, but not until June was navigation to and from Archangel really safe. EDWARD S. THURSTON

Cambridge, Mass.

Editor's Note—The statement has been made by official Washington that the lessening of the use of the port of Vladivostok for the shipment of Lend-Lease supplies to Russia is due not to foreign policy but to the congestion of matériel at that port and insufficient rolling stock and inadequate trackage on the Trans-Siberian Railroad. It also is stated that a new type of ice-breaker has been devised to keep the port of Archangel open all winter.

Against Abbreviating Christmas

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A few weeks ago this organization inaugurated a campaign to encourage the elimination of the practice of abbreviating Christmas with a highly improper "Xmas."

The general wave of approval which has flooded the office from twenty-eight States (to date) indicates the realization of the true meaning of Christmas. There is but one reason for our observance of Christmas, and when we substitute the unknown quanity (X), we lose that reason.

OPIE L. SHELTON,
Executive Secretary,
Orangeburg, S. C., Chamber of Commerce

Heroism of the Greeks

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The 28th of October was the first anniversary of the invasion of Greece by the Italian army. We must not forget the importance of the successful struggle of the Greeks against the Italians despite their final capitulation to the Germans.

In the excruciating days that lie behind us and the discouraging hours which lie ahead the exemplary decision of the Greeks to bury their domestic differences and to oppose aggression at any cost, is indicative of what might have been done if other European countries individually and collectively had stood firm.

The end is not in sight but it is undoubtedly true that Hitler's time-table was upset first in the passes of Albania and Macedonia and afterwards on the plains of western Russia. When rampant aggression is finally brought to bay, the world will see in proper perspective the invaluable service which the self-sacrificing heroism of the Greeks rendered to the self-respect of the world and to the dignity of the human race.

New York GEORGE H. CHASE,
Chairman, American Friends of Greece

Los Angeles Light and Power

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I correct the statement in your review of the book, "Sierra Outpost," that the Southern California Edison Company sends light and power to Los Angeles?

The city since 1938 has been served entirely by the Municipal Bureau of Power and Light. In 1911, a vote of the people set the policy of municipal ownership, but condemnation proceedings, complicated by annexations to the city, delayed achievement until 1938 when the last 50,000 Edison meters were bought out by the people. It was in 1922 that most of the Edison service was bought out, the annexations that swelled the area to 450 square miles left some Edison meters to be dickered for. Since 1938, the Edison company services only the environs or independent areas outside of Los Angeles. For many years a chief competitor in the city was the electric system of the L. A. Gas & Electric Corporation, tied in with the P. G. & E. group of San Francisco. Under the 1911 mandate, the L. A. G. & E.'s electric system was bought out in 1937. K. R.

Los Angeles

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Entendez, Citoyens!

A Lithograph by Greenleaf Perry

Most French newspapers have disappeared and the Town Crier is busier than ever in the village.

France Fights On—Against Cold and Hunger

So few letters have been getting through from France, we believe our readers will be particularly interested in intimate details of everyday life in a wartime economy as described by a resident of the Unoccupied Zone. Herewith are excerpts from letters recently received by Miss Greenleaf Perry who has translated the letters. She has added comments to explain the background of the territory. Miss Perry returned from France last year.

SOMEWHERE IN UNOCCUPIED FRANCE

Dear C—

Your letter posted August 20, reached Marie the 10th of September and the money you had permission to send her in May, took a little over three months to arrive. . . .

Mrs. T. is in the Haute Savoie with her father and would like to stay longer there but they cannot get permission to remain longer, as each department has to feed its own inhabitants and cannot shelter people from another place! She says they were so often hungry last winter in Nice. We never know what regulations are ahead of us when we get up mornings; so cannot promise anything. . . .

It will please you to hear that my new little property is a joy for Marie. Young Boise went to investigate my field by the side of the stream and returned much excited; he said that my trees were splendid and that this was the year to trim the branches for the leaves. You know this happens only every three years. [In this poor mountain country winter food for the cattle is eked out by the leaves of certain trees, which accounts for the queer-looking maimed trees that line the fields.] As this year the right to the foliage belongs to a neighbor, Marie appealed to him for her rabbits' winter food and was given permission to have the foliage garnered by young Boise. . . .

* * *

We have had heavy frosts at night since the first of September and so much fog! It breaks one's heart to see so many wonderful things in the gardens lost, and what is in the earth does not grow [potatoes, carrots, turnips, etc.].

We have more honey than last year but so many swarms have perished, queens and all, on account of the arsenate of lead, we think, used against the potato bugs.

All our basic materials are missing. One friend of mine, who lives in the South, sells every year 40,000 kilos of grapes; this year, owing to lack of sulphate, they sold only 14,000 kilos [a kilo about 2½ pounds].

It is impossible to buy nails, string, or paper. Transportation no longer exists; bicycles cannot be found, and there are no tires to replace the old. There will be no coal for C— this winter [there are coal mines in the surrounding country] and for lack of oil, as well as materials, factories and electric plants have to stop working. All dye shops are closed.

We discover that so many things which are in daily use, come from all parts of the world. The strings employed to tie the sheaves are made from a plant that grows in Madagascar and in Mexico. Usually we barter with North Africa; we give cotton goods to the Moroccans in exchange for barley, but this year they have barley but we have no cotton goods. So it goes. It is really marvelous what one can do without.

We know that if one part of the country had not been protected from the "occupation," that our sufferings would be infinitely greater. M. L.

In a letter sent at the end of August, M. L. states that they will have no coal this winter, not even the "coal dust coagulated in water" that she described last spring! There is to be a severer rationing of food even than last year.

Again she speaks of the complete lack of basic materials adding that, while waiting for new inventions to replace them, they are faced with freezing and eventually starvation."

No matter what difficulties or sorrows face her, she always met them with gay courage and I seem to hear her changing grumbles to laughter with the following, written to another friend:

"You had an idea of genius in sending me some needlefuls of black and white thread; they will be of great service. Oh, if only you could see how I make my stockings last! Mending cotton no longer exists, therefore I put pieces in the big holes; when the piece is worn through, I add another, any old kind of a piece and of any old color, so that my feet resemble those geographic charts in divers tints to indicate depths and altitudes. Thus I discover unknown continents that change incessantly."

She goes on to say, "The only liberty still remaining is to joke over our miseries in order not to cry over them and thus give us courage (which is not lacking). To have patience; that is more difficult. To have no right to write from one zone to another but a few words that all the world may read; all this is no aid to relaunch commerce or allow us to take up life again.

"Friends have just returned from the United States of America. What they learned during their trip is of the greatest surprise: facts have no relation to their description of the value given them at that distance. Be assured and do believe that we (French) have not failed in honor. How many things will be explained when we find each other again! In the meantime we must keep our faith and remain silent. Did you hear Pétain's appeal to America (in August)? He said, 'Do not fear for the lowering of French ideals: the love of liberty lives always in us strong and proud.'"

In another letter M. L. admitted that they were badly informed. News is heavily censored. GREENLEAF PERRY

Boston

Mirror of World Opinion

Petrillo Adds to the Language

It seems as if the English language will ultimately be enriched by a new, colorful adjective. In the near future, when a musical virtuoso or a musical band or orchestra suddenly falls silent, people will say that the musicians sat there as if Petrillofied.

"Petrillo Curbs WABC Programs," says a headline. It is getting to be a very familiar headline. Every little while, James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians, curbs or bans or forbids or warns somebody. He lifts his hand and a great hush falls on the networks and the orchestral pits and the recital platforms. He is the antipode of Orpheus, who drew music out of the rocks and trees. Petrillo can suppress music in a Heifetz or a Kreisler. He can reduce Beethoven to silence.—*New York Times.*

The Wide Horizon

Labor and Defense

By Finn and Leonora Jensen

The chief concern of labor in the present emergency must be to maximize total defense production. To an important degree this is the technical problem of avoiding shortages of skill, and is being competently attacked through training programs and better distribution of the existing supply by the Public Employment Service, and also by decentralizing industry into areas of surplus labor. Likewise, the supply is being stretched by fitting the job more exactly to the skill of workers and removing age limits.

But in a broader sense, total productivity depends equally upon standards of wages, hours and working conditions because of their effect upon worker morale. In connection with hours, for example, it is not at all certain that increasing the average work week would increase total production. In many cases, labor efficiency begins to diminish beyond the present legal forty-hour-a-week maximum. And even with those skills that are so scarce that the value of additional hours more than compensates for diminishing effectiveness per hour, the present law allows for overtime work at time-and-a-half pay. Hence the question of hours really boils down to that of who shall bear the added cost, rather than how to increase total defense production. Since hours of skilled workers are bolstered largely by union organization, repeal of the legislation would serve only to remove protection from the low-skilled and unorganized, and to make it more difficult for defense industries to attract workers.

* * *

"Real" wages depend not only upon the number of dollars received, but also the amount of goods available for consumption. It is clear that consumption will have to be curtailed in the case of commodities that compete with defense items for scarce raw materials, types of machinery, or skills. But noncompetitive consumer production will probably expand, and some workers may enjoy a higher living standard. Skilled workers are in a position to gain most. But since the differential between the wages of skilled and unskilled workers is already large enough to induce labor to enter the short skills, no useful purpose can be served by competitively bidding up these wages. This can be avoided by allowing the public employment offices exclusively to handle the placing of skilled workers.

The most controversial issue in connection with labor and defense is that of strikes. Three brief points should be noted:

First, it is clear from the statistics that the extent of defense strikes has been grossly overrated. Less than half as many persons were involved in strikes during 1940 as in the corresponding period of emergency of 1916, 1917, or 1918, despite a 22 per cent increase of nonagricultural employment. The figures back the President's claim that in 1940, strikes in defense industries resulted in lost time equal to only a fraction of 1 per cent of the total defense effort. However, even a small percentage of strikes is a much more serious problem in a war emergency than in peacetime.

The second point refers to the machinery for settling labor disputes. For one thing, compulsory arbitration is pretty much out of the picture. Both workers and employers are opposed to it because it is "arbitrary"; there are no objective standards for determining what wages should be. Also, although the National Mediation Board has done good work, the effectiveness of conciliation is limited outside those plants covered by collective agreements.

* * *

"Right" and "wrong" can be determined best if valid rights have already been outlined through binding employer-worker agreements, and even "compromise" is difficult in their absence. Successful negotiations depend greatly upon getting together—with labor recognition no longer an issue. Also, an extension of the principle of joint determination of labor policy by labor and management all along the line seems necessary.

Finally, it appears that the most fundamental prerequisite for stable industrial relations in the defense program is a clearly enunciated public policy as to price-level control, a pledge that costs of living will not be allowed to get out of hand. Even though real wages have increased rather than declined so far, memories of the last war make workers fearful of the rising living costs and wide differentials between wages and rising profits that accompany inflation. There is every reason to assume that workers are just as patriotic and defense-minded as any Americans, and hence willing to undergo necessary sacrifices. This willingness should increase as they are assured that sacrifices will be proportional.

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